Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &C.

VOL. XXXI. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1863. NO. 7.

Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, } Editors.
S. L. BOARDMAN, }

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

A Dose of Rhubarb---Who Introduced the Rhubarb?

A friend who has rather an antiquarian turn of mind and wishes to know the history of everything, writes to us, asking several questions and among them, the one that forms the caption of this article. In answer to it we say: The late Dr. Vaughan, of Hallowell, introduced the plant among us. At any rate, we are indebted to him for the introduction of the culture of it in Maine, and probably in all New England. It is not a little singular that some of the properties of this plant, which were, at its first introduction, considered secondary in importance, have become primary, and indeed the whole use of it, while those considered as primary, are now thought of little value. For instance, it was primarily and chiefly recommended to be cultivated for the value of its root, to be used in medicine and to save the importation of it from Turkey, while the use of its stalks for tarts and sauce was mentioned as a secondary recommendation.

As long ago as 1815, nearly half a century, the following communication was published in the Massachusetts *Agricultural Repository and Journal*, which, for the benefit of our inquisitive friend and others, we copy in part. It is from Justin Ely to Dr. Aaron Dexter, dated West Springfield, Mass., Aug. 20, 1814. Our readers will recollect that we were at that time at war with England, our commerce cut off and foreign medicines very scarce. He says:

* * * "The United States are annually at considerable expense for the article of rhubarb. Perhaps no country in the world can more easily and successfully raise rhubarb for consumption and exportation than New England, and perhaps every part of the United States. Small pieces of the roots put into the ground in the spring, will commonly grow as well as a piece of dock root. It has been successfully raised in this neighborhood for several years past. I intend to send you some for trial in October or November next. Some physicians have tried it and judged it as good as the imported. * * * The seeds are apt to blast in this part of the country, but from thirty or forty slips or off-sets for setting out may be had from one large root that is taken up. Slips of the length and bigness of one's little finger, cut from the crown of the root downward, answer well to set out. There is some variety of rhubarb propagated in various parts of the country. The rhubarb we have, was sent by Mr. Vaughan, of the District of Maine, to the late Judge Strong of Amherst, and is supposed to be genuine."

This seems to have been the whole story about rhubarb at the period when the above letter was written. The editor of the *Repository* makes several remarks in regard to the subject, principally in utterance of doubts, whether the rhubarb recommended was in fact the true Turkey rhubarb, the root of which was of so much importance in the materia medica of the day. He observes—"We are persuaded from the history which he (Mr. Ely) gives of the plant now cultivated in the county of Hampshire, that it is not the true rhubarb used as medicine. The plant sent by Mr. Vaughan to Judge Strong, we are persuaded, is the *rheum undulatum*, a plant which the former gentleman introduced, and has sent to many of his friends. Its leaf stalks are used as a preserve for tarts, and are equal, or superior to the gooseberry for this purpose." He goes on to say that, "we know that the kind which was distributed by Mr. Vaughan was not so. That gentleman, we are satisfied, never supposed it to be the rhubarb for medicine."

So much for the history of its introduction. The New England public, and especially our own State, are, and always will be, indebted to Dr. Vaughan and his brother Charles, for the introduction of a great variety of new and useful fruits and horticultural products, as well as of cattle and sheep. Had the worthy Doctor introduced nothing else but the rhubarb plant, he would still deserve the gratitude and thanks of the community.

We think, however, that if the good old philosopher and philanthropist could come back next spring and see the big piles of giant stems in the markets, all brought about by horticultural skill and hybridizing, the comparatively dwarfish plant that he introduced, and in addition to that, take a glass of wine or champagne made from such stalks, he would feel satisfied that the people had made good use of his enterprize and liberality and wisely improved upon his gifts.

It probably seemed a trivial act of courtesy or friendship in him to scatter around among his friends a few slips of rhubarb roots, to gratify their curiosity, but this simple deed, like many others of humanity and utility, has, in fact, become a rich boon of comfort and even of luxury, which could not now be spared.

An Inquiry about Manure.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have a barn cellar and it has been my usual plan to put the stock in the barn nights during the summer season, throwing in as much muck as there were droppings from the stock. The first of the winter I threw this over the other side of the cellar, so as to make room for the winter manure.

What I want to know is, when this manure shall be hauled out in the spring, will it be in the right condition to produce a crop of corn or will it need some other preparation. Information on this point from you or some of your correspondents, through the columns of your valuable paper, will be gratefully received by one who would be a farmer. A. S.

NOTE. Our advice would be haul it out now, as it can be done better than during the busy days of spring. If it is to be applied to the surface of land turned over last fall, or spread upon the surface and plowed under in the spring—using some special hill fertilizer—there can be no better time for hauling it to the field where wanted and spreading it, than the present, and if it is intended to be used in this way, our suggestion would be in accordance with this plan. If it is to be applied as a hill-dressing, the manure can be hauled out now, leaving it in a heap, and shoveling it over in the spring as soon as the frost is out and before it is wanted for use. This will pulverize the whole mass and greatly assist it in becoming a suitable hill dressing.—EDS.

Grafting the Grape---Curing Tobacco.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have a grape vine that blossoms every year, but does not bear any fruit. Please inform me how I can graft it.

I have succeeded pretty well in growing tobacco, but am unacquainted with the art of curing it. Can you tell me the process?

A SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE. 1st. There are two methods of grafting the grape. 1st—By the common process of root grafting, and 2d, by inarching or grafting by approach. In the former process, the graft should be inserted about two inches below the ordinary surface of the ground, sawing off the root and inserting the scion into the split in the root, until the bark of both meets. Then place earth around the joint—no cement being necessary—and leave the buds of the newly set scion barely exposed.

The process of grafting by inarching is as follows: At a suitable distance from the old vine, set the new variety, (which may be inserted in a pot placed in the ground,) removing a small section of the wood, both from the vine to be grafted and also from the vine with which you are grafting—selecting vines of as nearly the same size as the one which you intend to graft on. In cutting, the knife should go through the bark and into the alburnum of the vine. Now place the two vines together and wind with grafting cloth, and secure the branches firmly to a stake, so that they will not become displaced by the wind. The best time in the whole year for doing this is in May or June, when the new shoots of the old vine are about two or three inches long and while the sap is most active. After the union of the two vines is complete, the one in the pot can be removed by cutting it away gradually, leaving the new vine firmly engrafted upon the old. There are many advantages to this plan, not the least of which is that ten, fifteen, or twenty varieties of the grape can be raised upon half a dozen vines and when each sort has been fully tested, the vines can be made to produce just that variety the cultivator is best pleased with, and that too without the trouble of digging up, planting and transplanting.

2d. When the tobacco is sufficiently ripe, it should be cut, and the leaves placed into piles, (under cover, and, with a small weight upon each pile,) for the purpose of sweating. The process of sweating should go on for two days, and then the leaves are ready to be made into "plugs" or "hanks." A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator*, writing from North Edgecomb in this State, who has been successful in curing tobacco, sorts the leaves into three divisions, according to their size. The stalks of the leaves are taken out—at a time when they are moist so that the leaves will not break—are cut fine and steeped. This is strained, and two parts of it put to one part honey and one part brandy. The smaller leaves are folded up in the form of hanks, the larger ones being wound round them. The decoction of tobacco, honey and brandy is used to moisten the hanks after they are put into shape, and before they are pressed. It is ready for use in about one week.

We introduce herewith a cut showing the manner of drying tobacco, as practiced in those sections where tobacco is largely grown—as upon the Connecticut river, in Massachusetts and in other sections of the Middle States. It shows the bunches of the leaves tied together and hanging upon poles in the dry house, after having been subjected to the sweating process.—EDS.

The "Hurlbut" Apple.

Our Agent, S. N. Taber, who is correctly posted on all fruit matters in this locality, left at our office a short time since, some specimens of an apple bearing the above name, which, he says, are but little known in this State. It is a large, fair apple, of a mild, tart flavor, excellent for early winter use, and is one which we regard as highly worthy of dissemination. Mr. Taber writes as follows concerning its history, &c.: "A few years ago, while collecting new varieties of the most promising kinds of apples, I purchased a tree of the late S. W. Cole, relying on his description in the American Fruit Book, for a valuable sort. The original tree, he says, bore forty bushels one year and twenty the next. Such productiveness would commend any variety of even passable quality, providing the trees are strong and hardy. The tree which I set proves to be very hardy and vigorous. It is now nine inches in diameter one foot from the ground, and bore 4½ bushels in 1861 and 13 bushels in 1862."

We append the description of this apple from Cole's "Fruit Book:"

"*Hurlbut:* Medial; flattish-conical; pale yellow, mostly covered with red, with bright stripes in the sun; stem, medial length, slender, in a rather broad, deep cavity, always covered with russet, often extending on the base; calyx small, closed, in a shallow basin; flesh yellowish-white, fine texture, rather tender, remarkably crisp, juicy, of a mild, sprightly aromatic flavor. November and December. We find this as great and stout a grower in the nursery as the Baldwin. Great bearer. One of the finest in its season. For the desert and kitchen."

Worms in Horses.

A subscriber wishes for a simple and effectual remedy for worms in horses. Dr. Jennings—who is good authority—in his work on the diseases of horses, says: "The remedy that has been found most successful in the author's practice is to give one of the following powders for three successive nights: of calomel three drachms; of tartar emetic one drachm—mix and divide into three powders. Twenty-four hours after, give the following purgative ball: of Barbadoes aloes six drachms; pulverized ginger two drachms, and pulverized gentian root one drachm."

Shorts for Cows.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please give me your opinion on shorts for cows, and you will confer a favor on a subscriber. W.

NOTE. Our opinion is that shorts make a very good feed for cows, but at present they are not much used for the purpose. Formerly they were used quite extensively, but now when they are held at one cent per pound, and when Indian meal can be had at two cents, we think the latter a far more profitable and better feed. If either is fed, they should be first scalded.—EDS.

Trans. of Essex Co. (Mass.) Ag'l Society.

We are under obligations to our friend Hon. John W. Proctor, of South Danvers, for a copy of the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1862. It forms a well printed pamphlet of over 200 pages, and contains several reports and papers of much value. We agree with the *Plowman*, "that the reports of this Society are more full and thorough, and of course of greater value for the information they embody, than the reports of any other Society in the State." As soon as we have time we shall examine this work more carefully, especially the report on sheep, by Dr. Loring, and the account of the Treadwell Farm and the barn recently erected thereon by the Society.

CORRECTION. In our article last week, on cattle training, instead of "yoke and *cows* fitting the neck," read yoke and bows fitting the neck.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Practical Entomology---No. II.

About some of our Insect Friends.

The belief is prevalent among farmers that all insects are injurious to their interests, and in many cases, they act so far in accordance with this belief, as to destroy, indiscriminately, all the insects created that come under their cognizance. It is unnecessary to advert to the causes of this opinion, but while we a cknowledge that so large a proportion of our insects are injurious, it is well to remember that there are many species which are directly and indirectly our friends and helpers. It is the duty of entomologists to observe and call attention to these species, and of agriculturists to observe, study and ascertain which are their friends, so that they may be able to distinguish them, and avail themselves of those assistants which nature has provided.

The greatest portion of our insect friends are found in the order Hymenoptera. Here we shall find the honey bee, which, undoubtedly, ranks as our most useful insect; the mud-wasps, which construct their cells in our houses, outbuildings, and under stones, and store them with spiders and flies for the sustenance of their young; the gall-flies that cause those peculiar excrescences on trees, are useful for particular purposes, and in which their young are reared; the ichneumon-flies, those multitudes of insects of variform and size, forever on the alert to find a grub or caterpillar in which to drop an egg, which hatching, subsists on the body wherein it is thrust, and never leaves until it comes forth full grown to fulfil its same maternal duties; and thus are thousands of insects in their various orders destroyed. In other orders there are the scale insects in Hemiptera, the plant louse-lion in Neureptera, the silk worm in Lepidoptera, &c., &c. In the order Coleoptera, there are several insects which render assistance to the farmer, and whose habits render them valuable to the community. I will more fully describe two or three of these insects of this order, which appear to be well distributed throughout the United States.

Colosoma calidum. This beetle is abundant in Maine and common in New England, and the Middle States. It is sometimes popularly termed the golden spotted bettle. It is an inch long, of a black color, and there are three rows of bright copper colored spots on each wing cover. This insect, in both its perfect and larvæ state, is a great destroyer of caterpillars and other destructive larvæ, and therefore should never be destroyed, but its presence in gardens and fields should be favored.

Staphylinus. Under this genus are grouped several insects of the beetle tribe, popularly known as "rove beetles." They vary from half an inch to an inch and a quarter in length, and from a yellowish to a jet black color, but may always be recognized by their wing covers, which are not more than a third the length of the abdomen, and less, under which a pair of ample wings are folded. The larvæ are somewhat similar in appearance to the perfect insect, and both are found preying on and removing decayed vegetable and animal matter.

Silpha americana. This is called the American carrion beetle, and is very widely distributed, and is one of the most useful insects, being a perfect scavenger, destroying vast amounts of decaying filthy animal matter that would otherwise pollute the air and make that necessary element unhealthy. The length in the largest specimens is nearly an inch and two-thirds in width; the antennæ, legs, and under part of the body is black, the thorax yellowish with a black spot in the center, wing covers brownish and project beyond the abdomen on each side. This insect, in its different stages, may be found during the summer in all exposed animal matter, as bones, skulls, dead carcasses, &c.

Necrophorus tomentosus. This is commonly termed the "burying beetle," as it is its habits to bury small objects, as mice, toads, &c., out of sight beneath the surface of the ground. I have specimens from a half to an inch long. The color is black with two yellowish bands across the wing covers, which do not entirely cover the abdomen. Their smell is the most disgusting of any insect with which I am acquainted. Their habits can best be studied, and the good they perform ascertained, by exposing the dead body of a snake and watch their operation.

GEO. E. BRACKETT.

Belfast, Jan. 1863.

For the Maine Farmer.

The "Witherell Horse" Again.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In reply to inquiries in the *Maine Farmer*, I will state to you the facts in reference to the origin and pedigree of the Witherell horse, as related to me by Mr. Witherell.

Mr. Witherell said he had two sorrel mares, one he called the old, the other the young mare, which he wished to have served by old Winthrop Messenger. He accordingly took them to Winthrop for that purpose, supposing Messenger to be kept at that place. There he learned that he was kept in Anson, and arriving there just at night, he stopped over night at the house of a friend, about half a mile from where Messenger was kept. In the morning he went in and had the young mare served by Messenger, at that time and in his presence, and taken home by himself that day, and never after taken to that or any other horse until after the Witherell colt was foaled.

He was pleased with the appearance of the colt—thought he would make a valuable horse, and when a few weeks old, he was offered $50 for him. He then decided to keep him for a stallion, and had him well broke to the harness, and the fore wheels of a wagon before he was six months old.

After his horse became fit for service, the owners of other horses started the story that he was a Dolphin, which was done, as Mr. Witherell supposed, to injure the reputation of his horse. To silence this Mr. Witherell obtained a paper which I have seen. It was signed by a Mr. Savage, and four other gentlemen, certifying their knowledge of the fact that Mr. Witherell's horse was a Messenger by old Messenger. The old mare he left to be served by Messenger, was probably served by Dolphin. Mr. Henry Hooper, a shoe-maker, at that time a resident of Anson, said he knew the Witherell horse to be a Dolphin, for he was present at the time Mr. Witherell's mare got in foal by Dolphin, but from his description of the mare, and of her age, &c., it undoubtedly was the *old* and not the *young* mare that was served by Dolphin.

The fact that the "Witherell" was sorrel proves nothing. Mr. Witherell told me that he had raised one other sorrel colt by old Messenger. He had at the time he owned the Witherell horse another sorrel colt, a stallion, that he said was by the Simpson horse, a large white horse by old Messenger.

A near neighbor of mine at the present time owns a white mare by the Witherell horse, twenty-one years old, that is smart and spry, and equal to most horses at ten. A. J. D.

Mercer, Jan. 19, 1863.

For the Maine Farmer.

List of Hardy Grapes.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have long desired to send you a list of the hardiest varieties of table and wine grapes of fair, good-to-best quality, such as my experience thus far has indicated, as suitable to your climate. The ordinary Fox varieties, I reject from this list, with a few exceptions, which are indicated, they being, as a general rule, unfit for table, and not juicy enough for wine, and suitable only for preserves.

It is fully time that a list of *rejected grapes* were published, thereby to aid in preventing the continued circulation of the vile trash that have been so long palmed upon the public; and for the future the title of *Fox*, should be invariably added to that class in order to designate correctly, and not by an omission, to further mislead the public. Mr. Meehan, editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*, has done his duty as to Strawberries, by publishing "rejected lists" in the August and October numbers of his magazine.

Yours respectfully, WM. R. PRINCE.

Flushing, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1863.

LIST OF HARDY VARIETIES OF THE GRAPE.

[T, denotes table varieties; W, wine varieties; T & W, varieties suitable for both table and wine.]

Albino, T, white, very good, estimable.
Alexander, T & W, black, fair, fine for wine.
Alvey or Hagar, T, black, very good, highly esteemed.
Ariadine, T & W, deep purple, fair, fine for wine.
August Coral, T, red, very early, honied sweet, estimable.
Baldwin, see York Madeira.
Black Guignard, W, fine for wine.
Black Imperial, T, black, very large, earliest, very sweet, melting at maturity, hangs high.
Black King, T & W, early, small, good.
Bowman, T, dark, purple, early, very good.
Braddock, T, dark red, good.
Carter's Favorite, T & W, black, fair table, fine for wine.
Canby's August, see York Madeira.
Catawissa or Creveling, T, black, large, very early, excellent.
Clinton, T & W, black, very early, fair table, fine wine.
Concord, T & W, black, large, good, fine for wine.
Coriell, T, large, deep purple, excellent.
Cunningham, T & W, black, small, excellent for table and wine.
Early Amber, (Shakers) T & W, amber, sweet, good, falls off.
Elizabeth, T, dull white, sweet, very good, estimable.
Elsenburg, T & W, black, small, sweet, excellent.
Empire, T, very dark, large, sweet at maturity, hangs long.
Eugenia, T, black, early, sweet, good.
Franklin, T & W, black, small, early, sweet, very good.
Golden Clinton, T, yellowish, small, mild, acid, good.
Goldley, T & W, purple, small, quality of the Clinton.
Hannah, T, dark purple, sweet, beautiful, very good.
Holmes (Fox) T & W, purple, large, tolerable, hangs late.
Hart's White, see Elizabeth, white.
Hartford Prolific, T & W, black, large, very early, very good, often falls off.
Kilborn or Kitchen, W, black, large, good for wine.
Labe, T, black, large, very good.
Lake's Seedling, T, black, large, early, sweet, good.
Logan, T, dark purple, early, quality of Isabella.
Louisa, T, black, large, quality of Isabella.
Maryann, T, black, large, very early, quality of Isabella.
Montieth, T, dark, early, sweet, good.
Miles, T, black, very early, medium, pleasant.
North America, T & W, black, large, early, sweet, excellent.
Norton's Virginia, T & W, black, small, early, good table when matured, very fine for wine.
Narcissa, T, very dark, large, very sweet, delicious.
Oporto, W, black, medium, astringent, makes wine like Port.
Osmond, T & W, dark, medium, very good.
Perkins (Fox) T, bronze red, large, early, beautiful, some aroma, sweet at maturity.
Pond's Seedling, T & W, blue, small, round, pleasant.
Potter, T, dark amber, very large, somewhat Foxy, pleasant, sweet at maturity.
Ramsdell (Fox) T, dull red, large, very early, pleasant and sweet at maturity.
St. Catharine, T, purplish red, large, juicy, delicious.
Swatara, T, blue, small, excellent.
Taylor's Bullitt, T, white, early, small, sweet, excellent.
Troy Hamburgh, T & W, dark purple, large, sprightly, similar to Isabella, not equal in quality, but earlier and more hardy.
Tryon, see York Madeira.
Warren's Catawba, T & W, bronzed white, large, early, very sweet, makes delicious wine.
Warren's Seedling, W, black, thick bloom, makes admirable Port wine.
White Globe, T, bronzed, large, musky, sweet, hangs long and improves.
Winslow, W, black, small, early, same type as Clinton, good for wine.
York Madeira, T & W, black, medium, very early, sweet, juicy, agreeable, fine for wine.

The following European varieties will, by covering during winter, mature their fruit in the climate of Maine:

Black Cluster, Black July, Delaware, Ranschling, Red Traminer, White Riessling, White Tokai.

REJECTED VARIETIES. The following comprise a few of the most worthless of the Fox class:

Blood's black and white; Brown and White Sugar; Burton's Early; Charter Oak; Endora; Fitchburg; Fox, black, red and white; Lowell Globe; Massequoit; Massachusetts white; Neponset; Ranney Fox; Rathrock; Sage; Strawberry.

For the Maine Farmer.

Kennebec County.—Report on Crops.

Spring Wheat, P. C. Bradford, Winthrop, $3; Barley, Wm. Cochran, Readfield, $2; Barley, S. N. Watson, Fayette, *gratuity*, $1; Potatoes, Wm. Cochran, Readfield, $2; Rutabagas, D. H. Thing, Mt. Vernon, $1.

Statements were made by D. H. Thing, Esq. of Mt. Vernon and Wm. Cochran of Readfield, on Oats.

The Trustees think Oats are calculated to exhaust the soil so much that it is hardly right to give a premium on them.

Respectfully submitted,
ISAAC WADSWORTH,
ALVA WADSWORTH, } Com.
CHAS. F. WHITING,

☞ The best label for fruit trees, shrubs, &c. is a strip of tin about eight inches long and an inch wide, tapering to a point at one end. Paint this with white lead and mark the name with an awl, scratching it through the paint. Bend the pointed end around a small limb of the tree, which expands to its growth. So says the *Annual Register*.

Agricultural Miscellany.

When to Feed Roots.

A correspondent and subscriber in Pottersville, N. H., asks the following question:

"Which part of the winter are turnips and mangolds best to feed out? Are they good for sheep? Will some of your correspondents answer through your columns."

With no desire to anticipate the reply of the readers of the *Plowman*, whose views upon any subject relating to agriculture we are always glad to receive, we should say that the best time to feed turnips and mangolds is *all* the time, from the day the cattle have had their last bite in the pastures, to as late a period in the spring as the roots will keep well.

We know it is the practice of some very good farmers to reserve their roots until midwinter, and then to feed very liberally until the crop is exhausted; but we believe it is more advantageous to distribute the quantity, even if it will admit of but a moderate allowance a day, over the whole period of winter feeding; and our own experience has confirmed us in this belief.

Green fodder is the natural food of neat cattle, and every farmer has noticed the avidity with which they will turn from the best hay, to a mess of roots of whatever kind. When taken from the fields in the fall, the utmost care and attention, hardly suffices to keep up the condition of the animals at first, if fed upon hay alone; and then it is that the turnips should be introduced as a part of the daily ration. We have no doubt that such blending of food has a very favorable effect upon the organs of digestion and that the dry fodder of whatever kind, is eaten with a better relish where this course is pursued. In fact, turnips fed with swale and even with coarse meadow hay will form a better, as well as more economical diet for all the neat stock of the farm except milch cows, than the best hay fed separately.

The best half dozen yearlings ever raised by us were carried through their first winter exclusively upon this diet; giving with the meadow hay a peck of turnips a day to each. The turnips seemed to have the effect of an appetizer, for we noticed that the hay was eaten up clean where turnips were fed out, while it was not, upon those days, when by way of experiment the turnips were withheld. We sold them in the next summer for $16.67 a head (solely on account of their fine growth and thrifty appearance,) to one of the best judges of farm stock in the State. A good price for yearlings, as all farmers will admit, and affording, as we think, a good answer to the inquiries of our correspondent, for they were of native or mixed breeds, pains having been taken only to select calves from good milkers without reference to blood or pedigree.

In regard to feeding turnips to sheep, we believe there is no fact in agriculture more universally admitted than that they form one of the best and cheapest articles of diet that can be supplied, whether the sheep are reared for their lambs, their mutton, or their wool. In England where greater attention is paid to sheep-husbandry than in this country, the practice universally prevails of feeding with turnips, commencing as soon as the pastures fail in the fall, and continuing their use through the winter.—*Mass. Plowman.*

Curious Facts in French Agriculture.

One of the most singular peculiarities of French law and custom is that which leads to an almost infinitesimal division and subdivision of agricultural lands. M. Pinard, *Procureur-General* of the Court of Douai, recently gave an interesting account of this remarkable fact in the social system of France, and of its results.

A law, introduced at the time of the first French revolution, and still in force, decrees that property shall, at the death of the proprietor, be *equally* divided among his children, and that "no deed of gift shall exceed the half the testator's property, if he leaves one child; the third if he leaves two children; the fourth if he leaves three or more." There are thus perpetuated and increased an immense number of small peasant proprietorships, a state of things which is generally held to be a curse on the prosperity of France.

M. Pinard says that that the number of proprietors assessed to the land tax was, in 1848, 11,511,841; he adds that each of these estates consists in fact of several parcels not lying contiguous, or compactly, but in detached portions—probably brought under one hand by intermarriage. Thus, while in 1843 there were over eleven and a half millions of land owners, taxed, in 1834 there were of these *parcelles*, or parts of estates, 123,360,338. Deducting from this number everything proper to be deducted, and the rural property of France is believed to be divided into 100,000,000 *parcelles*, and the average area of each *parcelles* is not greater than one and quarter acres—half a *hectare*.

About five million of families, or three-fourths of all the inhabitants of France, are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The French peasant clings with singular tenacity to his small estate; he will not sell it; he scorns to become a hired laborer; he is bent on remaining proprietor. He has no capital; often his land does not afford him a livelihood; then he goes to the usurer and borrows. Peasants whose estates yield two-and-a-half per cent. at most, do not hesitate to borrow money at the rate of six or seven per cent., rather than sell their land. The end is easy to see; the money-lender at lasts gets the property. But, so poor are the peasant proprietors, so stubborn, so unenterprising, that "landed property in France is mortgaged to such an extent that the interest payable in consequence is actually equal to one-third of the estimated rental of the empire."

Farmer's Wives.

The farmer's wife is, or at least should be, the most cheerful, happy being in existence. Surrounded as she is by everything beautiful in nature, wakened every morning by the joyful caroling of the birds in the trees around the house, soothed all day by the whispering winds and balmy breezes, laden with sweet perfumes stolen from clover-field or apple blossoms, how can she be otherwise?

A farmer's wife can concoct such dishes as city folks know nothing of. With plenty of milk and eggs, there is always enough in the house to eat. You can never take her so much by surprise that she will give you no invitation to stop to tea, and she is never so dull of apologies because that tea is not nice enough, as to render you uncomfortable.

With a mind evenly balanced, a home made happy by her presence, a contented disposition, wishing no change, a quiet, easy way of turning off work, the farmer's wife is a woman to be envied, and still some poor, foolish mortals presume to pity her! Pity, indeed; the highest, noblest lot of woman is her home mission, and the most superior place for the exercise of her power is in the quiet home in the country, 'mid the soul-stirring beauties of nature, the handiwork of nature's God.

Keeping Horses' Legs and Feet in Order.

If I were asked to account for my horses' legs and feet being in better order than those of my neighbor, I should attribute it to the following circumstances: First, that they are all shod with few nails, so placed in the shoe as to permit the foot to expand every time they move; second, that they all live in boxes instead of stalls, and can move whenever they please; third, that they have two hours daily walking exercise when they are not at work; and fourth, that I have not a head-stall or track-chain in my stable. These four circumstances comprehend the whole mystery of keeping horse's legs fine, and their feet in sound working condition up to a good old age.—*Miles on the Horse's Foot.*

Holes in the Pocket.

In the richer districts of country, where crops are raised without material expense, farmers are apt to become careless and slothful; their soils, in consequence, become impoverished, while their own careless habits, improvidently formed, outlive the fertility of their farms.

We remember that rich township of land between Belvidere and Easton on the New Jersey side of the Delaware—the road stretches along by the river, and from many farms, brown streams from barn-yards, run across it into the river. The land surpasses all other we have seen in natural fertility, and yet, so far are the operators behind the time, that they continue to hill corn and potatoes, plow six inches deep, and other things in proportion. As the fluid excretia from all animals is worth more than the solid portion of their dung, they serve them both alike. The fluid is permitted to run across the road into the river, and this waste is continually increased by the fermentation of the solid portions in an open barn-yard, rendering it in turn soluble, so that each rain helps to dissolve and waste it.

Less than forty years since, the farmers of the Genesee and Mohawk valleys used to assist each other in the winter time, to cart their manure to the river and place it on the ice, so that in the spring it would float away. At the present time barn-yard manure in these districts sells for $2 per cord, and in some parts of Massachusetts at $5 per cord. What has been the consequence of these and other wastes, which, in fact, are not confined to the shores of the Delaware, but are to be found elsewhere in all directions? The average crops of wheat of those valleys have sunk in forty years from 30 bushels to the acre to less than 15 bushels, while the whole average of the State of New York is less than 11 bushels, Pennsylvania about the same, that of Ohio from 35 bushels to 11¼ per acre; and Massachusetts cannot raise wheat enough for her own consumption, and is compelled to import from other States.—While this deterioration has been going on, the English wheat crop has actually been doubled. English farmers had a similar experience long before, and for the last forty years they have imported bones, potash, etc., from America and elsewhere, in addition to saving both the solid and fluid manures of their farms in the best manner. They have underdrained and sub-soiled plowed, and while our crops have been lessening per acre, theirs have *doubled*.

Can it be possible that any farmer will waste his manures after satisfying himself of the above facts? Some English farmers smile at the wastes of manures among their neighbors, but if they saw the wastes here, they might with propriety laugh outright. We have some farmers who equal any on earth in both knowledge and industry, and who raise as large crops of wheat as any in England, and still their gain is required to make the averages we have given above. How is their knowledge to be disseminated if farmers will not read, or reading, will not be advised?—*Working Farmer.*

Paper and Linen Making.

In Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and other States, thousands of acres yield tons of flax, which is raised only for the flax seed and oil, which are great articles of commerce. The straw which might be converted into linen, is thrown away. More than a hundred thousand tons are thus wasted every year, for the want of a suitable *machine* to break and dress it. A cotton gin made the South rich. What Whitney did for cotton, two of our New York neighbors have done for flax. We have seen it tried, and have full faith in its ability to do all that is needed to convert these vast supplies of western and northern produce into the raw material for printing paper, to the immense profit of the western producer, to the great relief of the publishing and reading community, and to the injury of none but the paper monopolist.

The machine is very simple; one fluted cylinder revolves into another, and the bundle of flax put in is drawn through and comes out crushed, the woody matter falls to the ground in little splinters, and the residue is the linen fibre, long, soft, and tough, like the tail of a gray horse. This is the best material in the world for paper. In the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries it was *the* very thing of which paper was made, and it is far superior to that of which cotton rags are the staple, as any one may learn by looking at the books of former centuries compared with ours. The reason why foreign rags bring so high a price is, that they are mostly linen. By the use of the newly invented machine, which is now in efficient use in the flax mills in Washington Co., N. Y., and just as fast as they can be made they will go everywhere; this stock for paper can be sold in this city after paying freight, for three cents a pound, and leave an ample profit to the producer.

In the meantime, until we can reach another crop of linen, straw, bass and other woods supply a large staple for paper, to say nothing of clay, which has always been too frequently used.—*Obs.*

Coloring and Gilding Leather.

A plan has lately been brought forward for an improved method of printing in relief and in color, and in gold or silver. The material or fabric to be thus ornamented is passed between a pair of rollers, one of which is metal, and has the desired pattern sunk or cut out on it, while the other roller is the counterpart, and is formed of gutta percha or hard paper, with the pattern in relief. For printing with one color only, a distributing roller is placed in contact with the relief roller, and as it revolves, the color is supplied to its surface. For printing in several colors, there are used what are termed "cliche" rollers of gutta percha, which have their surfaces in relief. The fabric is passed through in a piece as in calico printing, and the pattern is printed in color, and embossed at one continuous operation. When portions of the pattern are to be gilded, the rollers print sizes or mucilage on the parts, and when the fabric passes through, the gilding is applied in powder dusted upon it.

Manuring without Manure.

The *Agriculturist* has an article under this head from which we compile the following suggestions.

It often happens that a farmer wishes to manure a field or two more than his dung heap will allow, or that he wishes to enrich a piece of ground lying at too great a distance from his barnyard for convenient hauling manure.

If you do not wish to meddle with patent fertilizers use muck, if your farm contains a bed of it, or if you can get it with reasonable cost.

To prepare muck for use hanl it into the field and mix it thoroughly with ashes or lime.

One hundred bushels of hard wood ashes, unleached, will neutralize the acids of 30 cords of muck, and 30 cords will manure 2 acres of land.

If this compost is made up in the fall let it be shoveled over once or twice before using in spring.

When ashes is not conveniently at hand lime may be used at the rate of a bushel of lime to half a cord of muck.

To Mend Water-pipes.

A simple and ingenious method of mending water-pipes is described by a correspondent of the *Scientific American*. There was a pressure of water on the pipes of more than fifty feet head. The two ends of the pipe were plugged and then a small pile of broken ice and salt was placed around them; in five minutes the water in the pipe was frozen, the plugs removed, a short piece of pipe inserted and perfectly soldered, and in five minutes more the ice in the pipe was thawed and the water flowing freely through it.

☞ The *Country Gentleman* thinks a great advantage which the blood stock in this country has over corresponding classes in England, arises from the fact that our breeding animals have not been subjected to the "forcing system" to the same extent as have those in England.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Proceedings of the Maine Board of Agriculture.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

The members of the State Board of Agriculture assembled in Room 24, State House, at 10 o'clock A. M., and were called to order by S. L. GOODALE, Esq., of Saco Secretary of the Board. Lyman Lee, Esq., of Piscataquis, was then called to the Chair until a permanent organization could be effected.

Messrs. Dill of Franklin, Fish of Somerset, and Rogers of Sagadahoc, were appointed by the Chair, as a Committee on Credentials. They subsequently reported that a quorum of members was present.

Messrs. Chamberlain of Piscataquis, Jewett of Oxford, and Haines of Aroostook, were appointed a Committe to receive, sort and count the votes for the respective officers to form a permanent organization. They reported as follows:

President—Hon. SAMUEL F. PERLEY of Cumberland.
Vice President—SAMUEL WASSON of Hancock.
Secretary—STEPHEN L. GOODALE, of York.

The Board then made choice of JAMES L. MARTIN of Danville, as Messenger.

Messrs. Weston of Penobscot, Chamberlain of Piscataquis, and Wasson of Hancock, were appointed a Business Committee to present topics for the consideration of the Board and for discussion at its formal meetings.

At the close of the last session, the members had topics assigned them upon which to prepare reports during the interval of the session, and present them at this time. Being called upon by the Chair, some of the members answered that they had reports prepared which they would hand to the Business Committee, while others had not.

Some remarks were made by Mr. WASSON of Hancock, in relation to somewhat changing or modifying the order of business as it had been conducted at former sessions, which, after some discussion was referred to the Business Committee.

After some informal discussion upon matters which will hereafter come before the Board, and in order to give the Business Committee season for perfecting the arrangements for the more perfect despatch of the business,

On motion of Mr. JEWETT, an adjournment was made until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday.)

THURSDAY, Jan 22.

The Board met according to adjournment, and was called to order by the President. The Secretary read the doings of yesterday, which were accepted.

MR. DILL, from the Committee on Credentials reported that the member from Lincoln County had arrived, and was entitled to a seat at the Board.

The Business Committee, through the Chairman, reported as follows:

TOPICS FOR REPORT AND DISCUSSION.

1—"What further means should now be adopted to promote Agricultural Education in Maine?" Messrs. Weston, Lee, and Pratt.

2—"What action shall be taken under the provisions of the law authorizing the Board of Agriculture to prescribe for what objects or purposes a portion of the State bounty shall be offered in premiums?" Messrs. Chamberlain, Rogers, and Dill.

3—"What unusual demands upon the farmers grow out of the present condition and prospects of the country?" Messrs. Jewett, Perceival, and Waterman.

4—"Protection of Sheep." Messrs. Wasson, Fish, and Haines.

A communication was received from Austin Baldwin & Co., of New York, calling attention to the International Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Hamburg, Germany, on the 14th to 20th of July next, and asking the co-operation of the Board in carrying out the objects of the Exhibition. It elicited some remark, and was laid on the table.

Copies of the Secretary's Report for 1862 were distributed among the members, by the Messenger.

There being no other business, MR. GOODALE alluded to his labors during the past seven years—embracing the period of his work as Secretary of the Board—reviewing in brief each of his annual reports, the subjects which they embraced, and the objects presented for investigation, and in connection therewith, he took occasion to ask the members of the Board, if they had properly investigated the topics which had heretofore been presented, in such a manner as that they were prepared to endorse or subscribe to the views presented and the sentiments therein contained. It was true, they were *his* reports, and *his* sentiments, yet going out as the reports of the Board, and under its sanction, it was necessary that each member should be prepared to say whether they themselves, individually and collectively, endorsed those views. This he wanted them to do, as his own opinions, if sound, were rendered doubly so by the concurrence of the members; if not, they should not be endorsed. He thought if this method was pursued by the Board, it would be more satisfactory to all concerned.

Some discussion was entered into by the members, in which Messrs. Dill, Rogers, and Perley took a part. It resulted in the appointment of a Committee to examine the Report of the Secretary for 1862, and prepare an expression of opinion in regard to it, and present their report at a subsequent time. That Committee consisted of Messrs. Perley, Dill, and Weston.

The President remarked, that as the presiding officer of the Board, he had corres

first secure acceptance of the grant, and then look about for means to carry out the plan for its execution and working. He would, however, offer a word of explanation in regard to the proper office of the experimental farm as alluded to in Dr. Weston's report. There was a great difference between an experimental and an illustrative farm. As a general thing the former was an expensive way of carrying on a farm. He would have a farm where pupils could be taught the best methods known and practiced, in its entire management; and there learn what was the best manner of performing work. An experimental farm was a very different thing, and the one should not be mixed up with the other; an *illustrative* farm was wanted in connection with the Institution, rather than one usually called experimental.

Hon. J. J. Perry, of the Council, being called upon, spoke substantially as follows: I did not, Mr. Chairman, come in here for the purpose of making any remarks. I believe this to be the highest and most important branch about the Legislature, and do not, therefore, feel like saying anything. I came in mainly for the purpose of hearing something new and interesting, and I have got my pay for coming. I must say that I fully concur with the sentiments of the report, and with its arguments, its reasonings, and also its resolves. It would most certainly be the greatest folly on the part of the State if it should let this grant pass by. Large grants of public lands have heretofore been given to the Western States for the building of railroads and canals, and for other internal improvements, while but very little of such land has ever been granted for similar purposes to the Eastern States, and none at all to New England. We have built our own railroads and canals, and carried on our public improvements from our own resources and with our own help. I am gratified that this bill has passed, and that the public lands are to be so equally distributed, so much so that Maine will receive a great benefit therefrom. It is very necessary that this matter shall not be given a different direction from what was intended by the original framers of the bill. It is not surprising that there should be different views in regard to the plan and details of the institution, among different men; for, while some will want it connected with some existing college or school, others will not. My own belief is that our educational institutions should take care of themselves, and that the Agricultural School should also do the same—we don't want one to eat the other up. If the Agricultural College should be connected with one of the institutions already established, it could but effect the other institutions injuriously. If the grant goes to one school, all of the others will suffer more or less, because they will not be so well attended. Let us have the Agricultural College disconnected with any institution whatever. The details of its management, I believe, have been very properly spoken of in the report; but be these as they may, it is a matter of the first importance to consider an early acceptance of the grant. As to buildings, I believe there will be no difficulty about them. Their erection will be a State enterprise, and then the State will own them. If the State does not make a sufficient appropriation therefor, I am confident that our citizens will come up to the work and donate a sufficient amount for the purpose.

Rev. Mr. Pearl, on being called upon, said that he had been greatly interested in listening to the report of Dr. Weston. The subjects which it embraced were by no means new in this country, as Josiah Holbrook, more than forty years ago, had advocated the establishment of such an Institution; writing largely upon Agriculture and the Mechanics Arts, and sacrificing an early life to the cause of popular education. He would not agree to have the Agricultural College connected with any present institution, as it should be a separate and distinct matter—an institution that all would feel some pride in. It would not be many years before the existing academies and institutions of learning would feel compelled to enlarge their sphere of operations so as to embrace the study of agriculture, as this would be required of them by the natural course of things. Another way in which the Agricultural College would accomplish a great amount of good and one which had not been mentioned, was this: pupils who went out from it to teach winter schools in the districts through the State, would carry with them the facts and principles there learned, and teach them to their own pupils, if not in the hours of school study, at other times, so that the influence which would go out from it in this way alone, would accomplish an incalculable amount of good. The Institution would make the young men of the State what they should be, the most intelligent and honorable of her citizens, and they in return would make the State what it should be, the foremost among her sisters. Maine should certainly be among the earliest to secure the advantages of the grant, with its school, its farm and the benefits of its progress.

Hon. Charles Holden, of the Council, was the next speaker. He considered the main question one upon which there could be no dispute, as there was no one who was not in favor of accepting the grant and it had, therefore, but one side. The enterprise should be entered into at once, and with heart and mind. The State should at once signify its acceptance of the grant, leaving the details of the plan to be carried out hereafter. In regard to its establishment, he thought it should not take on any existing literary institution, nor *vice versa*. He was glad that the Agricultural College was not to be made an adjunct to any other school or college. The interests of this great pursuit were certainly large enough to stand by itself, and to have an institution of its own. He believed that the report which had been read and the resolves attached, was just what should be taken up to the Legislature, and that they would put it in operation.

Mr. Abbott, of Glenburn, (Chairman of the Agricultural Com. of the House,) made a few remarks in which he called attention to that portion of the bill specifying *mechanics* as one of the leading branches in the Institution. He thought that mechanical pursuits should stand on an equal footing with agriculture—that they should be as fully represented in the Institution, and that thereby the interests, and feelings, and aid of the men composing the industrial pursuits of the State could be enlisted in its behalf.

Hon. Mr. Barrows, (of the Senate,) had felt a deep interest in the arguments and reasonings brought forward in the report. He could not dissent or differ from it only in a few minor particulars. At any rate he would go in for accepting the grant at once, and arrange the details of the plan afterwards. The Institution should be started on a broad and extensive basis, and regard very distinctly the mechanical interests of the State. Its object should be to furnish such instruction upon the branches within its scope as are not furnished by any other institution at present existing in the State—a knowledge as high and advanced as can be obtained at any college in the land. From this it can at once be seen what the want is which it is destined to supply, and that it should take a high rank among our schools of learning. And the State, in the acceptance of the grant, should not vary from the plan marked out in the original bill. If we should do this, it would not be carrying out the original plan of Congress. It might be necessary to amend or correct the plan of the school, as brought forward in the report of Dr. Weston, in regard to the course of study, regulation of terms and rules of admittance, but they were minor considerations and could be attended to afterwards.

Mr. Goodale remarked that, as he understood the bill, mechanical pursuits were placed upon an equal basis with agriculture—that agriculture was mentioned first, because it was a *larger*, and not because it was a more important branch. He believed the Institution, besides giving instruction in agriculture, should also contain a sufficient apparatus for the training of pupils for mechanical pursuits. The graduates of our literary institutions usually enter the professions—the ratio being very small of those who enter the producing classes. If they fail in these, they seldom succeed in any industrial pursuit, and he believed that there were many good farmers sacrificed to make a poor lawyer or doctor. Our literary institutions are very good for the purposes for which they were designed, but he did not believe it was the intention of the bill to have the Agricultural College attached to any one of them—if it was, why had not Congress made a small grant to each institution to enabled them to enlarge their original plan? If the Agricultural College should be attached to any existing institution, he believed they would not mingle and harmonise, but in a short time the older institution would swallow up or overshadow the former. Pupils in an institution who were subjected to such an amount of manual labor daily, would be the taunt of pupils connected with the same school who were not obliged to work on the farm, because connected with other departments. Besides, each person has his own denominational preferences, and literary institutions are denominational. He would have the tuition at the College free for all.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. Friday.

Friday, Jan. 28.

The Board met at the hour to which adjournment was made. Proceedings of yesterday were read and accepted.

Mr. Chamberlain presented a report upon Flax Culture, which was read, accepted and assigned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday for its second reading.

After the report was read, Mr. Jewett, of Oxford county, presented to the Board specimens of Flax, cottonized, and also calico made of one-half cotton and one-half flax-cotton, forwarded to him from Stephen M. Allen, of Massachusetts. The fabric was substantial and doubtless more durable than if made of cotton entire, the figure being very pretty, and the cloth will probably retain its colors longer than if wholly of cotton. They were examined with great interest by all present.

The report of Mr. Waterman, of Washington, on the "Rotation of Crops" was read and assigned to to-morrow for its next reading.

Dr. Weston, from the Committee on Topic No. 1, presented a series of resolutions intending to embody those offered yesterday, in connection with the report on Agricultural Education; while at the same time they were more comprehensive, and would better express the sentiments of the Board. They were as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Agriculture respectfully and earnestly recommend to the Legislature, the early acceptance of the grant of public lands tendered by act of Congress in aid of Agricultural and Mechanical Education.

Resolved, That the fund arising from this grant will not be, in the opinion of this Board, more than sufficient for the suitable endowment of *one* efficient School of the kind contemplated.

Resolved, That the College indicated by the act of Congress above mentioned, is essentially unlike either of the existing Schools or Colleges in the State, they being properly *literary* institutions, while this should be primarily designed and purposely adapted for the education and training of pupils for industrial pursuits in after life.

Resolved, That such a School should not be incorporated with, nor appended to any of the existing literary institutions of the State because they were designed for, and are adapted to a *different style of education and training*, and also because a liability would thereby be incurred of an overshadowing influence from, or of ultimate absorption into the institution to which it is attached.

Resolved, That an Industrial College should possess a farm and work-shop as a part of its apparatus, as indispensable for practical instruction as Philosophical and Chemical apparatus for Scientific instruction; and the farm should embrace such a variety of soils and of surface as should constitute it, as near as may be, a fair epitome of the State.

Resolved, That the School should occupy a location easily accessible and as nearly central to the State as may be, considering both geographical position, population, and social and other advantages.

After their reading, Mr. Goodale said he wished to call attention to the third resolution. It was the intention of Congress that the school should be distinct and independent from any other institution now existing. The two—a literary institution and an industrial one—are totally unlike and distinct. It is evident too, that the institution for professional men should be of a very different character than for men who are to enter the industrial pursuits. Institutions are for the purpose of developing men for what they are to do. Colleges are not valuable for *teaching* men, simply, but that the mind may be developed to its full powers. The education of men for the professions, demands a different manner of training, from those intended for the arts or agriculture. Training for these must be from Nature and the natural sciences. The want in an Agricultural School is training of this kind, combined with practical instruction; they should go hand in hand, and the two should be blended together, or the results of both are damaged.

Mr. Rogers, of Sagadahoc, made some remarks in which he advocated the establishment of an independent School, as thereby carrying out the objects of Congress in making the grant. If it should be attached to any other Institution we should do injustice to the liberality of the Government, and destroy the original plan of those who framed the act.

The resolves were then read and approved separately, as the unanimous expression of the Board.

Mr. Rogers: It will be remembered that at the close of the last session, a resolve was passed proposing a trial of experiments in the growing of potatoes at different distances apart between the hills. I suggest that a Committee be appointed to obtain the results of such experiments and report upon the same.

The President appointed Messrs. Rogers, Leach and Percival to act as that Committee.

Dr. Weston, from the Business Committee reported a further list of topics for discussion.

On motion of Dr. Weston the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday.

Saturday, Jan. 24.

Board met according to adjournment, Mr. Wasson in the Chair, and after the usual form of opening,

The Chairman announced the following additional list of Topics with their Committees:

5—How has the introduction of thorough-bred animals affected the milking qualities of our cows? Messrs. Percival, Haines, Jewett.

6—Insects Injurious to Vegetation; and the importance of encouraging parasites which destroy them. Messrs. Wasson, Dill, Waterman.

7—Manures. Messrs. Rogers, Fish, Chamberlain.

8—Fruit Culture. Messrs. Pratt, Weston, Lee.

9—Is the application of manures to the surface, a good mode of practice for fruit trees and grass? Messrs. Leach, Pratt, Perley.

Some business which remained upon the table was taken up and disposed of.

A report prepared by Mr. Wasson, on the "The Farmer and the Agricultural Press," was read by the Secretary, and assigned to Monday at 2 P. M. for further action.

The Secretary having affected an exchange of documents with the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, the same were distributed among the members.

Messrs. Dill, Waterman, and Percival were appointed a Committee on the Pay Roll.

On motion of Dr. Weston, the Board adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Met at 2 o'clock, Mr. Wasson in the Chair.

The Report on the Rotation of Crops, presented by Mr. Waterman, of Washington, was read a second time. After which

Mr. Chamberlain said he thought it not proper to include potatoes in those crops which would do well year after year on the same land, as was stated in the report. His experience was that they did not succeed well. There was an absence of potash in most soils which a crop of potatoes would soon exhaust if grown thereon for years in succession. The statement might be correct for certain localities, but if applied to the whole State it would be erroneous.—Another statement in the report which he could not consent to, was that twitch grass and the ox-eye daisy could be eradicated by pasturing. He had seen the latter in pastures years in succession, and should doubt the assertion.

Mr. Waterman had known potatoes to do well on the same land years in succession, while as to white weed, he knew it could be killed out by pasturing with sheep and horses, if the pasture was fed close. As to twitch grass, he had no experience in the matter, but had known farmers who had killed it by pasturing.

Mr. Rogers liked the general features of the report, but should dissent from some of its statements. The remark that pasturing would kill white-weed was not in accordance with his experience. Some of his pastures had been pastured ever since his remembrance, and now the white-weed is very abundant; so much so that if it is not pastured quite early in spring it gets up so as to form quite a swath if mowed. Pasturing will backen twitch grass, but when taken up again it will re-appear in a year or two. He thought wood—as recommended in the report—might be used as a rotation on much land to advantage.

Mr. Leach of Lincoln, had noticed that in his vicinity white-weed was abundant in pastures once in four or five years. It was not more so than the yellow weed or butter-cup. Had known two pieces of twitch grass land destroyed by pasturing—the twitch grass not the land—and when planted to corn no signs of it appeared.

Mr. Wasson made some lengthy remarks in which he spoke of the importance of a system of rotation of crops, and the principles upon which it was founded and should be conducted; and agreed in the main, with the general features of the report under consideration. It was not safe to grow potatoes, oats, or buckwheat on the same land years in succession. If any one of these crops should be so used it was the latter. He spoke of the system of rotation as practiced in England, and also on the small farms of Germany, and believed that if such systems could be introduced and practiced upon our farms in this State, we should soon hear less of the "poor, worn-out soils of Maine," and fewer people would emigrate to the west or to newer farms in the recently settled States. One obstacle to our carrying out such a system was that farmers in Maine spread themselves over too much territory, they have too much land. If our farms were as small as some in France and Germany, we should then be compelled to resort to this system, and we should be the gainers thereby. A good course of rotation would be, roots one year, next corn, next grain, and then grass for three or four years, when it should again be taken up for roots. Was satisfied that white weed could not be eradicated by pasturing it with sheep.

Mr. Lee of Piscataquis, remarked that he liked the general features of the report, as it embraced the common practices now generally followed by our farmers. Some crops succeed well for two or three years in succession, especially oats, on tough, hard soil, where the turf does not get sufficiently subdued and pulverized until the second or third has been taken off. Has had no experience in subduing white weed or twitch grass, as they are scarce articles in his locality.

After some further remarks, the report was recommitted to its author for amendment, and the Board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

Monday, Jan. 26.

The Board met at the hour of adjournment, President in the Chair, and after the preliminary business was disposed of

The Report of Mr. Chamberlain, on Flax Culture received its final reading; and the specimens of flax cotton and fabrics made of cotton and cottonized flax, presented by Mr. Jewett, were examined by the Board and spectators present. Mr. Jewett remarked that flax should be cut when it was in the golden state, before it had matured its seed, as it was then better for oil and also for fibre.

Mr. Goodale remarked that much had been done to reduce the labor of converting flax into fabrics, both chemically and mechanically. The operations for this purpose had been numerous. There was no doubt of its practical use, but he believed that the matter had not yet reached that state that it could be done profitably with us, as it would be a long time before Maine would furnish a market for flax. The West can produce it more profitably than we can. For himself he was not inclined to push the culture of flax in Maine, until the remuneration for it was better than it is now. Its culture had not been extended much in those countries where agriculture had made much advancement. It is grown in large quantities in Russia and Ireland, but the agriculture of those countries is in a low state. The only demand for its culture and use, at the present time resulted from the rebellion, but he would rather get cotton by fighting for it than by engaging in the doubtful experiment of raising flax as a substitute.

On motion of Mr. Jewett the report was adopted.

The Report of Mr. Wasson on the relations of the agricultural press to the farmer was read a second time and adopted.

The Committee to whom was assigned the subject of "Protection to Sheep," presented their report, which was read by the Secretary, and resulted in a somewhat animated discussion, entered into by most of the members of the Board.

Mr. Jewett hoped that before the report was adopted it would be thoroughly discussed, and that the Board would give an expression of opinion upon it. It was one of the most important subjects upon which the Board would be called to act. For himself he believed in taxing the dogs, and thought that they might as well help pay our National and State debt and taxes as any other property which we have. He had a good dog and was willing to pay for keeping him.

Mr. Lee concurred in the opinion of Mr. Jewett. He believed in taxing the dogs, and was sure that sheep could not be kept successfully unless it was done. In the report of the Agriculture of Ohio he had seen statements of the number of sheep killed by dogs, and it was enormous, and he knew that large numbers were also killed in our own State.

Mr. Pratt of Androscoggin, was a friend to the dog, and considered him an advantage. Besides, he believed that many farmers kept dogs to protect their sheep, and was sure that many members of the Board did the same. In his vicinity he knew of but one sheep that had been killed, for some years past, and was not sure that it was done by dogs.

Mr. Goodale said we did not ask the Legislature to tax the dogs, and the Board does not propose to tax them; we merely asked them to offer protection to sheep husbandry. He thought arguments enough had been presented to the Legislature to induce them to take action upon the subject. It was the province of the Board to point out the necessity for the law, and then let the Legislature act.

Mr. Perley thought it not fair to confine the matter to dogs, for in the newer portions of the State wolves were a source of great destruction to sheep, and so were bears. Legislation for the protection of sheep husbandry should include them all.

Mr. Wasson, Chairman of the Committee who drew up the report, made some quite lengthy remarks in support of the resolve in favor of Legislative action for the protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry, showing that sheep in this State, and also in Ohio, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, &c. were largely on the decrease—that Maine alone imports 210,000 lbs. of foreign wool for her own consumption, (in addition to what is grown in the State,) and that dogs were the greatest obstacle in the way of wool-growing. In his own vicinity he had almost the only flock of sheep that were kept, and people would not go into the business because of the ravages of dogs. It was true the last Legislature made a law putting a tax on dogs, but leaving it to each town to put it in force or not, according to her vote. This was a remarkable form of legislation. In case the Legislature had passed a law taxing any other species of property and then left it to the towns to accept, how many towns would have done it?

Dr. Weston had been a member of the Board for three years, and had heard line upon line and precept upon precept in this matter of taxing dogs. He would recommend to the Legislature that a tax be assessed on them, and that until then we should make a military necessity of shooting down all worthless curs as a terror to evil—*dogs!*

Mr. Dill believed that if such legislation was necessary when sheep were worth $1,50 per head, it was certainly so when they were worth from $3 to $5. He thought the assessors of each town should make returns of the depredations committed by dogs, and that the damages of such should be paid out of a fund raised by taxing the dogs.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Percival, Rogers, Wasson, Perley and Dill, but no new facts of any general importance were elicited, and

On motion of Mr. Chamberlain, the report and resolve were adopted. The latter is as follows:

Resolved, That the interests of the State demand at the hands of the Legislature, protection to Sheep Husbandry.

Dr. Weston from the Committee on Fruit Culture, presented a report on the proceedings of the Bangor Horticultural Society, what it had accomplished and what it had learned; which was read, and assigned to Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M., for further action.

Mr. Dill, from Committee on Pay Roll, asked leave to present his report. It was read, accepted, and laid on the table for further consideration. Adjourned.

How they Serve them in the Army. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from the army of the Potomac, narrates the following incident occurring in a Maine regiment:

"At last we have a very slight ripple caused by the emancipation proclamation. Lieutenant Nichols, of the 19th Maine Volunteers, tendered his resignation, alleging as a reason that the proclamation was 'inexpedient and unconstitutional.' Lieut. Col. Heath, his regimental commander, placed him under arrest for insubordination, and sent up his resignation endorsed 'disapproved.' Col. Moorhead, commanding the brigade, passed it forward with a similar indorsement. Gen. Howard, who has the division, sent it on with the recommendation that this officer, for condemning the policy of the Government, with which he had nothing to do, should have his uniform stripped off, and be placed outside the lines with a certificate of his dishonorable discharge in his pocket. Gen. Couch, at the head of the corps, referred it 'to higher authority,' asking whether Nichols could be tried on any other charge except resigning in the face of the enemy.

Thus it reached the highest authority—Gen. Sumner—for Grand Division Commanders have final jurisdiction in furloughs and resignations. Gen. Sumner returned the paper with the order that 'this man' be brought to trial at the earliest possible moment. A court martial was immediately called, and Nichols is now before it on these charges:—1. Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. 2. Disloyalty to the Government. We shall probably have a decision to-day, unless marching orders suspend the court.

The Battle of Murfreesboro'. The first day of this contest went hard against Gen. Rosecrans. At night he issued an order to his soldiers, commending them highly for their conduct and arousing their patriotism. He thus instructed them to fight the next day:

"Be cool. I need not ask you to be brave. Keep ranks, do not throw away your fire; fire slowly, deliberately—above all, fire low, and be always sure of your aim. Close readily in upon the enemy, and when you get within charging distance, rush upon him with the bayonet. Do this and victory will certainly be yours. Recollect that there are hardly any troops in the world that will stand a bayonet charge, and that those who make it are sure to win."

☞ The Mayor and Aldermen of Bath petitions the Legislature to grant said city the power to loan its credit to the Androscoggin Railroad Co., for a sum not more than $25,000.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

$2.25 per annum, or $2.00 if paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the *Farmer* will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

Notice.

Mr. S. N. Taber will visit subscribers in Oxford County.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis will visit subscribers in Kennebec County.

Mr. Warren Fuller of Hartland, will call upon subscribers in Somerset County.

What is Wealth? And who are the Wealthy?

Isn't it a little strange that the definition of this word is one of much doubt and dispute? It is one which seems to convey something desirable to the mind of every one. The man who is starving for bread, or freezing for want of a garment, would consider another, who had a crust, or a coat, as being pre-eminently rich. Again, the man who had but a single crust, or a single coat, and knew not where to get another, would look upon him who has several or a free supply of each, as particularly and enviably rich. So it goes on, from one elevation or condition to another, making wealth to be apparently a comparative or relative term, and not a positive or word of definite and independent signification.

It has puzzled even astute and learned political economists to give it a definite signification, or rather it has puzzled than to *agree* upon a definite and precise definition, especially as to what was public wealth or wealth of nations. One defines the wealth of nations to be "the totality or aggregate of the private property of individuals."

Another defines it to be "the abundance of its commodities."

Another considers wealth, whether of individuals or of the public, to be or to consist "of all the material commodities which man may use to supply a want or to procure an enjoyment."

Another, with a little sarcasm in his composition, considers wealth to be the possession of a thing *more desired by those who have it not*, than by *those who possess it*." According to this, the man who has a plug of tobacco that he neither uses nor wants, is vastly richer than the man who hasn't any and covets the plug that his neighbor owns; and his wishes would be rated in amount, rather by the intensity of the desire for it, than the intrinsic utility of the article coveted.

Mons. Canard, a French writer, defined public wealth to consist of all that man desires as useful or delightful to him, and private or individual wealth, all that a man desires as useful or delightful to him which exists in a degree of scarcity.

A better definition of public wealth is that given by a German writer, as being the "total of *productive powers* actually exerted by a nation."

We like this definition, but should modify it somewhat. Wealth, whether public or private, must consist in the *amount of property on hand, and the capacity of producing more.*

Thus, according to our idea of two men, A and B, each possessing the same amount of property, one of them, A, having the power and capacity of producing still more, and B having no such power or capacity, A must be considered the richest man in reality, whether he actually exerts that capacity or not.

Assuming this proposition to be correct, public wealth must consist in the aggregate amount of property belonging to the nation and to the individuals composing that public together, the *productive powers* of that nation and the individuals composing it.

This has always been our theory, and the doctrine which we have always tried to inculcate. Capacity for producing involves two requisites, whether it be in nations or individuals, and these two are: first and foremost, *knowledge*—practical knowledge—theoretical knowledge—all kinds of knowledge, founded on truth; and second—resources—materials of every kind which nature affords, from which to obtain products needed to sustain life, or add to our comforts, and luxuries too, if you please.

Of two nations, counting an equal number of people and the same resources, the richest or wealthiest, is the one whose people are best educated, because they have the capacity and interior and indestructible and irrepressible power to produce—to apply means in order to obtain results, and direct themselves more advantageously than the other.

Such a nation or people will be continually searching out their natural resources, and when sought out, will be indefatigable in employing them for purposes already known. They will also employ themselves in searching out new uses to which these resources may be put, either by the application of new material to old purposes, or by new combinations of old and well known materials to new purposes. For this reason we hope our State will always cherish and foster the school-house, and the work-shop, and the farm, and the ship, and ever look upon that people as enviably rich, who has the spirit to encourage to their utmost, education, manufactures, agriculture and commerce within its own borders.

The Board of Agriculture. The Maine Board of Agriculture, consisting of one delegate from each county, assembled at the Agricultural Room in the Capitol, on Wednesday morning last, and organized by the choice of the following officers:

President—Hon. Samuel F. Perley of Cumberland.
Vice President—Samuel Wasson of Hancock.
Secretary—Stephen L. Goodale, of York.
Messenger—James L. Martin of Danville.

The meetings of the Board have thus far been of an unusually interesting character, and have been largely attended and participated in by members of the Legislature, and other gentlemen interested in the subject of agriculture. The proceedings of the Board up to Monday evening will be found reported in this week's paper.

The Maine State Seminary. The Lewiston *Journal* states that efforts are making by the friends of the Maine State Seminary to obtain the sanction of the Legislature for a connection of the proposed Agricultural College with that institution. To this end they offer to raise the sum of $50,000 in three years, to be expended in the erection of suitable additional buildings, and the purchase of land for experimental farming purposes. Subscriptions to the amount of $21,000 have already been obtained for this purpose, conditional upon locating the college with the Seminary.

☞ At a meeting of the Piscataquis Central Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held at Foxcroft, Dec. 31st, 1862, the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing.

Ephraim Flint, Dover, President; A. M. Robinson, Dover, Charles Loring, Guilford, Vice Presidents; Lyman Lee, Foxcroft, Secretary and Treasurer; P. M. Jeffords, Foxcroft, Leonard Robinson, Foxcroft, Seth Lee, Atkinson, Trustees.

☞ The list of premiums of the Harrison (town) Agricultural and Mechanical Club, which has been sent for publication, would occupy far more space, than, in the crowded state of our columns, its importance would justify. We would suggest that it should with more propriety, be published in the local paper of your vicinity.

The War News of the Week.

The movement which was understood to be in progress for the crossing of the Rappahannock, when our paper went to press last week, was unfortunately interrupted and arrested by a violent storm, continuing two or three days, and rendering the roads utterly impassible for the wagon trains and artillery. The pontoons which were necessary to effect the crossing of the river at the designated points, could not be moved, and the well laid plans of Gen. Burnside for the surprise and defeat of the rebel army were thwarted at the precise moment when every thing promised a most brilliant and decisive success. Notwithstanding the failure or rather the postponement of the movement, the army is represented to be in excellent spirits, and confident of their ability when the favorable moment arrives to drive the rebels from their position. The latest news from the Rappahannock is to the effect that the roads, though improving, are in a very bad condition. Gen. Burnside was in Washington on Saturday, and had a conference with the President, the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck. The purpose of the interview has, of course, not transpired, although there is a rumor that the principal portion of the Army of the Potomac is to be sent to the west to cooperate in the grand campaign soon to be inaugurated.

We have nothing authentic or definite in reference to the advance of Gen. Foster in North Carolina, nor the movements of the iron clad fleet, which it supposed is to cooperate with him. A despatch from Kinston, via. Charleston, S. C., states that our troops drove in the rebel pickets near the former place on the 14th inst., and our forces are building bridges over Cove Creek, which is regarded by the rebels as a feint to cover their movements on Wilmington and Weldon.

Another brilliant operation of the gunboats in Arkansas is reported. They have ascended White River, and taken three rebel posts, St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Arc. The DeKalb, Lieut. Commanding Walker, captured at Duval's Bluff two eight inch guns, with carriages, ammunition, and 200 field rifles and three platform cars, and at Des Arc we captured 39 prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition. General Gorman telegraphs from Duval's Bluff that he has taken 150 prisoners, two columbiads, and 200 small arms.

We may be able soon to chronicle another and more successful attempt for the reduction of Vicksburg. Gen. Grant has left Memphis with a large transport fleet to go down the Mississippi. Gen. Grant is not accompanied by gunboats, therefore we infer that the attack upon Vicksburg will be purely of a military character. It is not improbable that his visit is timed so as to co-operate with the movements of Gen. Banks' column and Admiral Farragut's gunboat fleet. There has been ample time for such co-operation, and a perfect understanding between Gen. Grant and the attacking column from below.

It expected that another battle will be fought in the vicinity of Murfreesboro'. The defeated forces of Gen. Bragg have been strengthened by accessions from Lee's army of the Rappahannock, and Gen. Longstreet has superseded Bragg in the command. They hope to fall upon and destroy Rosecrans' army and then occupy Nashville and Middle Tennessee, thus opening the way to Louisville and the Ohio river. Gen. Rosecrans however understands the rebel movements thoroughly, and has made ample preparations to give Longstreet a warm reception. He has lately been reinforced to make his army as effective as he desires, and is confident of victory when the great struggle comes off.

We have the particulars of a gallant reconnoisance recently made by Lieut. Cushing, near Wilmington N. C. with only twenty-five men, in which by a gallant bayonet charge, they captured a fort, which was found to be an earthwork surrounded by a ditch, with a block-house inside pierced for musketry. No guns were mounted. Lieut. Cushing learned that the fort had been held by a company of infantry, who left in such haste that their stores, ammunition, clothing and a portion of their arms were captured. He destroyed all the property he could not bring away, and returned to Beaufort with the loss of only one man.

The rebel papers state that an unsuccessful attempt was made to run the blockade off Charleston on the 19th. A vessel, supposed to be the steamer Huntress, laden with four hundred bales of cotton, endeavored to get out, but failed to do so, and was burnt off the mouth of the Swash channel on the night of the 21st.

☞ Some forty recruits for regiments now in the field left this city by to-day's train.—Most of them go to Port Royal and Fernandina to join the 8th and 9th regiments. They have been detained here for some days waiting the payment of the State bounty. The Legislature appropriated $10,000 on Saturday for the purpose, and the bounties were paid to the men previously to leaving to-day. About one hundred and fifty men still remain in camp and hospital in this city.

☞ The *Banner* states that Mr. S. H. Fifield of Fayette, a graduate of Waterville College, and who had been for some time studying for the Universalist Ministry, died recently in hospital at Alexandria, of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg. Mr. Fifield was a young man of great promise, who joined the 16th regiment from a sense of duty and soon laid his young life upon the altar of his country.

☞ The State Teachers' Association will hold its annual session in this city, commencing at 2 o'clock to-day (Tuesday) and continuing two days. The day sessions will be held at Meonian Hall, and the evening sessions will be held at the Hall of the House of Representatives. Mr. Patterson's Singing class have volunteered their services on the occasion.

☞ Among the new Major Generals nominated by the President and sent into the Senate for confirmation on Thursday last, were Generals O. O. Howard and Hiram G. Berry of Maine, Col. F. S. Nickerson of the Maine 14th and Col. Lysander Cutler of the 6th Wisconsin, formerly of Maine, were nominated Brigadier Generals.

☞ The Chicago *Tribune* has dispatches stating our losses at the capture of Arkansas Post amounted to 150 killed and 500 wounded. We captured 3500 Enfield rifles, and 1500 shot guns and rifles, 1200 horses and mules, mostly the latter, 21 pieces of ordnance, 10 of which are disabled.

Deaths of Maine Soldiers. The following are the names of soldiers from Maine recently deceased in the Washington Hospitals:

M. Jones, Co. K, 10th; Joseph H. Cobb, Co. D, 25th; James Thomas, Co. C, 7th; Ebenezer S. Allen, Co. D, 20th; Pliny F. Drew, Co. A, 27th.

☞ John F. Anderson, son of Ex-Gov. Anderson, serving on the staff of Gen. Foster, has been again promoted for gallantry in the field in North Carolina, and is now senior officer on the staff of the Major General, ranking as Lieut. Colonel.

☞ We are indebted to J. S. Turner, Esq., Representative from this city, for valuable Legislativedocuments, including reports of the several departments of the State Government.

☞ Col. A. W. Wildes of the 16th Maine and Col. Scammon of the 5th Maine have resigned. Col. Wildes is confined to his house in Showhegan by sickness.

☞ The Universalist Society will hold their annual Levee at Meonian Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evening, Feb. 4th and 5th.

Legislative Proceedings.

On Tuesday, Jan. 20, Mr. Duren presented the petition of Jos. Granger and 300 others for a military road from the terminus of the Bangor, Oldtown and Milford Railroad to the terminus of the Lewy's Island Railroad at Princeton, was referred to the appropriate committee.

In the House, Mr. Cony, from the Joint Select Committee to which was referred that part of the Governor's Message relating to bounties paid to volunteers since the adjournment of the last Legislature, made a report, that, under the call of the President of July last for 300,000 three years volunteers, a bounty of $45 each was paid to four thousand eight hundred and seventeen men in new regiments, amounting to $216,765, and and a bounty of $55 to two thousand ninety-four recruits for old regiments in the field, amounting to $115,225. There was paid to Paymasters for service in disbursing this money, $489.50; for interest paid by them when not in funds, $535.50—making a total of $333,024 expended by the State. The money was advanced by thirty-five banks in different parts of the State, the managers relying upon the patriotism and good faith of the Legislature to reimburse the amount thus advanced by them. A resolve was submitted by the Committee for the re-payment of the money advanced by the banks.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, the order authorizing the Committee on the State Prison to visit that institution was discussed by Messrs. Starr and Emerson. Mr. Starr opposed the visit as useless and unnecessary. It was generally made a mere pleasure excursion at the expense of the State. A Board of Inspectors annually examine and report upon the affairs of the institution, and within a month a Committee of the Council have visited the prison and examined its affairs. Mr. Emerson was in favor of the Committe visiting the Prison, and the order to that effect passed.

In the House, Mr. Smith of Westbrook presented a series of resolves as a substitute for those heretofore presented by Mr. Kingsbury of Portland, proposing a National Convention for the restoration of peace on the basis of the inviolability of the Union. Mr. Lyman of Machias, also offered a series of resolutions amendatory of the Committee's report, but in the same spirit. They were laid on the table, ordered to be printed, and Thursday of next week assigned for their consideration.

On Saturday, under a suspension of the rules a resolve was passed both branches, appropriating $10,000 for bounties to be paid to recruits for the regiments now in the field, who have been or may be enlisted before the 1st of February.

Conciliating the South. Hon. F. O. J. Smith in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, submitted a series of resolutions, having in view an amicable settlement of the difficulties between the North and the South, and the restoration of the Union upon basis of the Constitution. The following is one of the resolutions proposed by him:

Resolved, That it is not unbecoming the dignity of the National Executive and National Legislature to manifest to the several Executives of the Seceded States, without regard to fastidious rules of diplomatic etiquette, a willingness to confer with them in a spirit of amity upon terms of adjusting the causes, and repairing the consequences as far as may be found practicable, of the unnatural war that has arisen between them, and without recourse to crimination, or the requirement of apology by either party to such conference, and only premising, as the inviolable basis thereof, the restoration of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.

To show the amiable spirit which animates the South, and the probability that any proposition of settlement short of a recognition of their absolute independence, would be listened to or entertained by them, we copy the following from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Jan. 10th:

"Are the northern people all natural born fools, or are they only stricken with that judicial madness which we are told the gods always inflict upon the victims of their wrath preparatory to their ruin? Can they suppose that the South are as galless and as lily-livered as themselves, and that they are willing, for mere considerations of interest, to forget the unheard of outrages under which they have suffered during the war? Can they believe them capable of burying in oblivion all that they have done, and all that they have suffered?

If the whole Yankee race should fall down in the dust to-morrow and pray us to be their masters, we would spurn them even as slaves. Our only wish is to be separated from them finally and forever—never to hear the voice of another Yankee on the south side of the Potomac or the north—to have no traffic and no intercourse of any description whatever with them. We are fighting for separation, and we will have it, if it cost the life of every man in the Confederate States. * * * President Davis expressed the sentiment of the entire Confederacy in his speech the other night, when he said the people would sooner unite with a nation of hyenas than with the detestable and detested Yankee nation. Anything but that. English Colonization, French vassalage, Russian serfdom, all, all are preferable to any association with the Yankees."

Town Aid to Soldiers' Families. Returns have been received by the Secretary of State from 325 cities, towns and plantations, giving accounts of their expenditures in aid of the families of volunteers, under the act of March, 1862. The amount paid out for this purpose by these towns, foots up nearly $200,000, and the remaining 200 towns to be heard from will swell the total to $250,000. This will average 40 cents to an inhabitant, or $7 to each volunteer from the State. The number of volunteers from Augusta is 541—the amount paid to their families, $7,756.74—about $14.42 to each volunteer, and a fraction over $1 to an inhabitant—a larger per centage of expenditure for this purpose than any other town or city in the State, excepting Brunswick, which pays $19.42 to a volunteer, and $1.02 to an inhabitant.

Concert in Winthrop. On Friday evening last, Mr. S. K. Whiting, who is a very thorough and successful teacher of music, gave a concert at the town hall, by his class, which has been recently under his tuition. The performances were listened to by a large audience, who were highly gratified by the good music given them as well as by the evidences of improvement made by his pupils. One thing, however, we could not help noticing, which does not speak very favorably for the lads and young men of Winthrop—a very large majority of his class were females. How is this young men of Winthrop village?

Latest Telegraphic News.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL BURNSIDE.

GEN. JOE HOOKER ASSUMES COMMAND.

STEAMER SUNK BY THE ALABAMA.

REBEL CAVALRY RAID IN TENNESSEE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA EXPEDITION.

Rumored Removal of Burnside's Army to the West.

HEADQUARTERS Army of Potomac, January 20th.

This morning Major General Burnside turned over the command of the Army of the Potomac to Maj. Gen. Joe Hooker, who came to the Headquarters of the camp for that purpose.

As soon as the change became known throughout the army, a considerable number of the superior officers called on Gen. Burnside and took their parting leave of him with many regrets.

The following is the address of Gen. Burnside to the army:—

HEADQUARTERS Army of Potomac, Camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 26th. General Order No. 9.

By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the command of the army to Major General Hooker.

The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory nor any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that under more favorable circumstances would have accomplished great results.

Continue these virtues. Be true in your devotion to your country, and the principles you have sworn to maintain. Give to the brave and skillful General, who has long been indentified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support and co-operation and you will deserve success.

Your General, in taking an affectionate leave of that army which he separates from with so much regret, may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long tried associates of the 9th corps,

His prayers are that God may be with you and grant you continual success until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of Major General Burnside.

It is understood that Maj. Gen. Franklin and Maj. Gen. Sumner have also been relieved of their commands, the names of their successors have not yet been divulged.

General Burnside, with most of his staff, has been allowed 30 days leave of absence. They go to New York.

The weather is warm and pleasant. The mud is fast drying up.

NEW YORK, 26. The steamer Mary A. Boardman from New Orleans 13th and Key West 20th, brings Galveston advices of the 17th, brought to Key West by steamer Northern Light from New Orleans.

On the 17th, U. S. sloop Brooklyn, in company with six other Federal steamers, were off Galveston.

They saw a steamer in the offing, and the steamer Hatteras immediately got under way to speak her, when within hailing distance asked who she was, and received answer "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war Spitfire." The commander of the Hatteras told them to wait and he would send a boat to her and had just lowered a boat with an officer and crew in her when the steamer opened her broadside and fired into the Hatteras. The Brooklyn got under way and started in pursuit of the stranger but night coming on lost sight of her and was compelled to give up the chase. On returning found the Hatteras sunk in 6 fathoms of water. The officers of the Mary Boardman were unable to give further particulars. The steamer was no doubt the pirate Alabama. The Hatteras was merely a transport but carried 4 guns of light calibre, similar to the McClellan.

NASHVILLE, 25th. The rebel Gens. Forrest, Stearns and Wheeler were at Franklin, Tenn., yesterday, with 6000 cavalry.

The rebels attacked the bridge guard on the Chattanooga road, ten miles from the city, to-day, but were repulsed, with two killed. One of our men was killed.

There is a fleet of twenty-two boats at Clarksville, and three gunboats. A large mail is on board.

It rained all day yesterday and last night, and the river has risen six inches.

The rebel cavalry in considerable bodies constantly hover on our flanks, watching our communications. The government ought to reinforce the cavalry arm in this department, and supply horses to mount infantry regiments to pursue the rebels. The rebel Gen. Wheeler has been made a Major General, and is in command of all the rebel cavalry in Tennessee.

BOSTON, 26th. Private advices from Newbern, N. C., are to Tuesday 20th. No mail had then left for the north for two weeks, but one was about leaving for New York. The main expedition, of which so much has been said, had not started, but a land force was sent forward Saturday the 17th towards the railroad, which encountered 1300 rebels at Pollockville, drove them from the town and took possession. Some of the N. Y. cavalry were wounded. The general health of the troops was excellent.

NEW YORK, 26th. The *World's* Washington dispatch says that a very important report said to be forwarded on good authority in reference to the army of the Potomac, has reached me tonight. It is that the army of the Potomac is to be virtually disbanded and that the greater portion of it sent to the West to co-operate in the grand campaign soon to be inaugurated. A small portion of it will be retained near Washington, just enough to protect the city.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BARQUE PARKER COOK.—Captain Fulton, of the barque Parker Cook, returned to this city on Saturday, and furnishes the following additional particulars relative to the capture of his vessel by the Alabama:

"The Parker Cook was taken on Nov. 30, off the Mono passage, St. Domingo. The Alabama ran up, head on, displaying the American colors as usual, until close to the barque, when she fired a gun and exchanged the Stars and Stripes for the Confederate flag. Of course there was nothing left but to surrender. Capt. Fulton went on board the Alabama, and in Capt. Semmes' cabin submitted to the usual questions, gave up his papers, and listened to the sentence of confiscation passed upon the vessel, cargo, maps, charts and instruments. Capt. Semmes' who is described as a very small man, about fifty years old, with gray hair, quiet manners, and a voice like a woman's, was apparently in excellent humor, and treated Capt. Fulton with the greatest respect and consideration. Indeed, barring that Capt. Fulton and his crew were kept in irons, they had nothing to complain of during their stay on the Alabama.

Capt. Semmes has now about fifty chronometers which he has taken from various vessels, and which he keeps hanging to the brass rail which runs round the cabin. Capt. Semmes amuses himself every morning by winding these up. The Parker Cook had a cargo of provisions from which the pirates took what they wanted. The captain and crew were allowed the usual amount of baggage and the barque was set on fire. Capt. Fulton represents the discipline on board the Alabama to be good, although possibly not quite so strict as on a man-of-war. The men were regularly exercised at the guns, and handled them with skill, although there were a good many 'green' ones among the crew. The armament now consists of six 32 broadside guns one Whitworth rifle pivot gun, forward, and one 68-pound pivot gun, just abaft the mainmast. The officers, although young men, are described as being active and intelligent. Among them is one Powell, Lieut. of Marines, who is represented to be a brother-in-law of Jeff Davis.

BODY FOUND. The remains of a man was found in the woods near Old Orchard Beach, Saco, yesterday morning. The appearance indicated that the body had lain there many months, perhaps a year. A handkerchief attached to the limb of a tree above the body, led to the belief that he had committed suicide by hanging. The remains could not be identified and nothing is known as to who the person was.—*Portland Argus.*

STEAMER BELLINGHAM. A private despatch from Capt. B. W. Morse, states that the steamer Bellingham, of Bath, now in New York, has been sold to Government.

☞ Col. W. K. Kimball and Captain Elisha Winter have been appointed Commissioners to take acknowledgement of Deeds, &c., in the 12th Maine regiment.

☞ We learn that Mr. Otis S. Look, at Addison, had lost recently his four youngest children, from six to twelve year, by diptheria.

☞ Isaiah C. Libby of Freedom, committed suicide a few days since, by cutting his throat.

The Record of the War.

Important from Burnside's Army—The Crossing of the Rappahannock again Ordered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. The *World* says: A letter from one of our correspondents with General Burnside's army, states that the army is under marching orders and provided with three days' rations. Five pontoon bridges are to be thrown across the Rappahannock, at some distance apart, and upon these the army will cross the river. Gen. Lee's army is composed of eight large divisions; Jackson commands the right wing, composed of eight divisions. These divisions are apparently stronger than ours, comprising, as they do, a greater number of brigades and regiments; but whether their total strength is equal to ours is unknown. A desperate struggle is evidently close at hand, and stirring news may be expected shortly.

Interesting from Port Royal—Reported Mutiny in Fort Sumter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has a letter from Port Royal, dated the 13th, which says that the gunboat Marblehead, from the blockade off Charleston, reports that six deserters from Fort Sumter reached the Canandaigua on a foggy night.

They report that a third of the garrison of Fort Sumter have avowed their intention to no longer fight under the Confederate flag, whereupon nearly all the garrison threw down their arms. They were half famished, and their families were in want, owing to the non-payment for several months. The arrival of other troops overawed the mutineers, and forced them to return to their duties. A large number of the prominent ones were, however, in confinement, and would, possibly, be shot. Their friends say if this is done, they will avenge their deaths. The dissatisfaction among the rebel troops is wide spread through the department. The men are worked day and night, and are half starved. They receive no money, and live under the iron rule of despots. Scarcely a day passes without desertions.

Rebel Vessel Captured—Salt Works Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. The Navy Department has received dispatches from Com. Harwood, commanding the Potomac flotilla, dated the 19th, stating that the Leslie arrived at Hampton Roads on Sunday with the schooner Hampton of Baltimore in tow, which was captured by the Carrituck, on the morning of the 13th, in Dividing Creek. The Commodore states that the vessel cleared light, ostensibly for the oyster trade, but took in her cargo at Baltimore. She had on board several passengers, who, from letters found, appeared to be persons who had been in the habit of passing to and from Virginia.

Com. Harwood also reports that before these occurrences, the Carrituck broke up, for the present, an establishment supplying salt to Richmond, by destroying the kettles used in its manufacture.

From Richmond—Excitement over Federal Operations in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. Special dispatches from Washington say that four refugees from Richmond arrived to-day, having left that city on the 12th inst. On their way from Richmond they saw only rebel pickets this side of Hanover Court House, until they reached the lower Rappahannock. There was much excitement in Richmond, owing to reports of immense Federal forces in North Carolina. Anderson's rebel division of Jackson's corps passed through Richmond southward, which fact added much to the excitement.

The Merrimac was fully tried and proved a complete failure.

The city is well fortified at every point, but the fortifications are garrisoned with only a small number of men. They have over 100 guns in position around the city.

The main body of the rebel army is said to be about midway between Fredericksburg and Richmond, on the railroad. There is said to be considerable of Union sentiment yet in the city.

Bold Dash on a Rebel Fort in No. Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. Rear Admiral Lee has forwarded to the Navy Department a report from Lieut. W. B. Cushing, dated Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 8, detailing the particulars of a reconoissance made by him near Fort Caswell, on Little River, with only 25 men.

While proceeding up the river they were fired upon by the rebels near a bluff on the left bank. Landing and forming without firing a gun, they moved forward until they were in sight of a fort and camp fire, whereupon they made a bayonet charge, Lieut. Cushing judging that the enemy were ignorant of the number of his force. The charge was successful. They captured the fort, our men going over one side as the rebels escaped on the other. The fort was found to be an earthwork surrounded by a ditch, with a block house inside pierced for musketry. No guns were mounted. Lieut. Cushing learned that the fort had been held by a company of infantry, who left in such haste that their stores, ammunition, clothing, and a portion of their arms were captured. He destroyed all the property he could get and bring away, and returned to Beaufort with the loss of only one man, who was wounded. The officers and men of the expedition all behaved nobly.

Rebel Cotton Vessel Burnt—Loss of the U. S. Steamer Columbia.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22. Southern papers have the following:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19. A vessel supposed to be the steamer Huntress, loaded with 400 bales of cotton, while attempting to run the blockade, was burnt off the mouth of the Swash channel.

U. S. steamer Columbia is ashore at Masoworo' Inlet. Her commander, 12 officers and 28 men surrendered to Col. Lamb on the 17th.

The Richmond *Inquirer* says important news from North Carolina and Charleston has just been received.

KINGSTON, N. C., Jan. 16. The enemy drove in our pickets yesterday 18 miles below. They are supposed to be in strong force. They are building bridges over Cove Creek. It is doubtless a feint to cover their movement on Wilmington or Weldon. The Federals are 60,000 strong and have 20 days' rations. The Yankee gunboats attacked Fort Caswell day before yesterday, but without result.

The Movement on the Rappahannock—Gen. Burnside's Address to his Army.

HEADQUARTERS Army of the Potomac, Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 20—6.30.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7. The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more. The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a mortal blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country.

Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battle-fields accomplish this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them.

The Commanding General calls for a firm and united action of officers and men, and under the Providence of God the Army of the Potomac will have taken the great step toward restoring peace to the country, and the Government to its rightful authority.

By command of Major General Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS Army of the Potomac, Jan. 22, 1863. The storm pending for the past three days has moderated, leaving the roads in the worst possible condition. There is at present no indications of a change of wind.

Action of the Confederate Government in regard to Union Officers taken Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 21. The United States agent for exchange of prisoners, Col. Ludlow, has demanded from Mr. Ould, the Confederate agent, that all the United States officers now in the hands the rebels should be, in compliance with the cartel, at once released. Mr. Ould has replied that all the officers now in the hands of the rebels who were captured before the 12th of January, 'the date of Jeff. Davis' message, will not be released on parole, but will be exchanged for those of corresponding rank. All the officers captured after the 12th inst. will be handed over to the Governors of States in which they were captured, as indicated in Jeff. Davis' message. Col. Ludlow says all this is in violation of the cartel.

Non-commissioned officers and privates will be released on parole as heretofore.

There are now at Richmond 2,000 Federal prisoners. Three transports will leave Fortress Monroe next Friday for City Point to bring them down.

The steamer New York will leave to-night for Annapolis with 704 Union prisoners, who arrived here to-day from Richmond.

The Plan of Gen. Burnside's Movement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23. The *Times'* letter from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, says: "The right and left wing of the army are in motion We shall endeavor to cross the river about ten miles above Falmouth. All operations below are feints to deceive the enemy. One corps of infantry are to proceed down the river and feign crossing at several points.

A real crossing will be made below should a certain emergency arise. Major Spaulding and Maj. Magruder are to construct the pontoons above. The 15th New York Engineers and regulars are to throw several bridges across. One train of pontoons is to be held in reserve directly opposite Fredericksburg."

The *World's* letter of the same date says: "Gen. Hooker and Gen. Franklin moved to-day at 1 o'clock, marching in heavy order, with tents, knapsacks, blankets, &c. They took the road towards Hartwood Church, which is directly northeast of the U. S. Ford. Gen. Sigel moved at 4 P. M. in the same direction. They are bivouacked about eight miles out to-night. Gen. Sumner will probably move in the morning in the same direction."

The locality chosen for the construction of the bridges and the crossing of the army, is about six miles from Falmouth.

The river makes a horseshoe bend at this place, and the pontoons are to be built at the heel of the horseshoe, below the ford.

It is understood that a train of 40 boats filled with armed men and rowed over by the bridge-builders, will clear the rebel rifle pits and the opposite bank, and render the rapid construction of the bridges more certain.

The storm is raging with increasing severity. I fear lest the rain may so soften the roads that the progress of the boats will be seriously impeded.

The night is very dark, and the posting of the artillery in the places designated will be a work the greatest difficulty. Calcium lights are at Gen. Burnside's disposal, and the darkness may be made light as day for the workmen. When all is ready, a few hours ought to finish the bridges. Should fortune smile favorably upon our undertaking during the next twelve hours, we hope to have driven the enemy before us, and have gained the rear of Fredericksburg. Then it is expected that Sumner's grand division will cross the Rappahannock near Falmouth, and then will follow the building of the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. The timbers are all ready—every beam and plank—and they will be thrown together with the greatest rapidity, and communication established by rail with our supplies.

The Movement Delayed by the Storm.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of the Potomac, Jan. 23. The tempestuous weather since Tuesday last, and the consequent impassable state of the roads, have rendered any advance of the army of the Potomac beyond the Rappahannock a matter of utter impossibility. The same causes so delayed the transportation of the pontoons and heavy artillery to the designated points as to prevent a surprise of the enemy at the points designed to cross.

This afternoon the clouds broke away, and the influence of the sun is telling favorably upon the soil.

Several paymasters have already arrived, bringing joy to the soldiers and relief for their families at home.

Capture of Rebels and Contraband Goods on the James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 22. Forty men were arrested today on James river, among whom were the rebel officers Captains Wm. Canzy and Smith. They were arrested at Smith's house. Five hundred dollars worth of contraband goods were found in their possession.

Gen. Butler to Resume Command at New Orleans—Friendly Assurances from France.

NEW YORK, 24th. The *Tribune's* Washington despatch says it may be positively stated that Gen. Butler will resume command of the Department of the Gulf. His headquarters will be at New Orleans and soon at a higher point on the Mississippi.

This determination in regard to him was arrived at immediately after his departure from Washington for the North.

Count Mercier to-day repeated anew his assurance of the friendly regards of the Emperor Napoleon, and said that he wished to have it announced that the intentions of France in her proposal of mediation and in her expedition to Mexico are in consonance with the most friendly feelings to the American Union and American interests.

That in regard to Mexico particularly, the Emperor had no purpose to interfere with American rights or the rights of nations, but only to maintain the honor of France.

Correspondence Between France and British Government in Regard to the Alabama.

WASHINGTON, 23d. A gentleman connected with a foreign legation has just read a letter stating that the French Government has opened a correspondence with British Cabinet on the depredations committed by the Alabama.

The writer says that Drouyn D l'Huys' opinion is that the tacit consent of England to the launching and fitting out a privateer is in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the treaty of Paris, signed in 1856, and as such constitutes a breach of the law of nations, as acknowledged and sanctioned by the five powers which were represented at the signature of the treaty.

It is further stated that the British Cabinet has taken under serious consideration the representation of France and is now trying to find a way to extricate itself from all connection in the matter.

Successes of Admiral Porter's Fleet on the White River.

WASHINGTON, 24th. The Secretary of the Navy has received the following:

CAIRO, Jan. 23d. I have just received a telegram from Memphis, Tenn., from acting Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, on board the U. S. steamer Black Hawk, at the mouth of White River, Jan. 20th, as follows:

We have taken St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Arc.

The light draft boats are 300 miles above the mouth of White River.

The De Kalb, Lieutenant Commanding Walker, captured at Duval's Bluff, two 8-inch guns with carriages, ammunition, etc., and 200 field rifles, and three platforms cars.

At Des Arc, we captured 39 prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

(Signed) A. L. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain.

WASHINGTON, 25th. Maj. Gen. Curtis has telegraphed to Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, under date of St. Louis 24th, as follows:

Gen. Gorman telegraphs from Duval's Bluff, 18th inst., that aided by three gunboats, they ascended White river to Duval's Bluff and Des Arc, taking about 150 prisoners, two columbiads and about 200 small arms.

Later from New Orleans—The Whereabouts of the Alabama.

NEW YORK, 25th. Gunboat Saxon, from New Orleans 10th and Key West 17th has arrived.

The steamer Merrimac was at Key West with the fans of her propeller broken. She would be ready to sail in four days.

The San Jacinto arrived at Key West on the 9th.

It was reported in Key West on the 17th that the pirate Alabama was off Havana and had sent a boat ashore.

New Orleans advices of the 8th say it is reported that the Winona, one of our gunboats, has been sunk by the south battery, at Port Hudson.

A SAD CASE. Rev. Ephraim Johnson of Pittsfield, having two boys in the service of the country, was informed that one of them—Henry M., a member of the 24th regiment, aged 20 years—was sick unto death of typhoid fever, in a New York hospital, and that the other, Franklin B., of the 16th Maine, had lost a leg at Fredericksburg. Starting at once to visit them, he meets the corpse of the younger boy on the way home; and leaving the dead behind he hurries on, to be robbed of his scanty stock of money, on the road, and to find that the other boy, after having his leg amputated, had died within an hour of the first—on Christmas day, Dec. 25th, and was already buried. Kind friends in Washington, foremost among whom was Vice President Hamlin, supplied his pecuniary wants, and he was enabled to return home with a promise that the body of his boy should follow immediately—he having paid the necessary expenses. In due time the sad consignment came to hand, and was welcomed with mournful satisfaction; but when the coffin was opened, the weeping parents looked upon the face of a stranger! By some unfortunate blunder the wrong body had been sent.—*Waterville Mail.*

☞ Mr. Carle of Sangerville, was killed at Dexter on Monday last. He was coming into town on a load of bark, when it slewed, tipped over, and threw him off, the back of his head striking the frozen ground. He lived but about three-quarters of an hour after the accident. Mr. Carle was a farmer, and leaves a wife and several children. His age was about 35 years.—*Bangor Whig.*

POSTAGE STAMPS. It will be remembered that only until the 1st of February is allowed to dispose of soiled postage stamps at the post office at Portland and Augusta. None but *soiled* stamps will be redeemed—the clean ones being still available for postage.

☞ The annual report of Adjutant General Hodsdon for the year ending Jan. 1st, 1863, which will be ready about the first of February, will be a volume of about 1100 pages, (200 more than his report of last year.)

LAUNCHED. From the yard of N. G. Hichborn, Stockton, on the 3d inst., a fine schooner of 250 tons, owned by N. G. Hichborn, Capt. Hichborn and Capt. E. W. Clifford, who is to command her.

Foreign News.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Arabia from Liverpool Jan. 10th and Queenstown Jan. 11th, for Boston, arrived at Halifax Jan. 20th.

England.

The Army and Navy *Gazette* says the Confederate Generals have been overpraised; that to stand and fight has been their great strategy. Not one of them seems to have made a campaign with a purpose. Not one has had the capacity to understand the value of victory. They have done any thing but follow events and make good use of the energy and zeal of their soldiers. Let some leaders arise on either side, who can lead a few squadrons to press on one of these broken armies, and war will not long languish in a bloody trail of gigantic skirmishes.

On New Year's Eve an address was voted to President Lincoln at a large meeting in London, held under the auspices of the Emancipation Society. Minister Adams, in acknowledging the address for transmission, says he has no doubt the President will receive it as an encouraging testimonial of the independent witnesses to the manner in which he is endeavoring to do his duty to his country and mankind.

An address of sympathy to Mr. Lincoln was receiving signatures at Birmingham. It expresses a strong belief in the Federal cause as that of humanity, religion and freedom, and ardently hopes for its success.

The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution for giving a suitable reception to the officers of the first ship coming from America with provisions for the distressed operatives, and for conveying to the liberal donors the Chamber's appreciation of the generous and friendly spirit which prompted the munificent contributions.

Many of the English journals attack the *Times* with great bitterness, and indignantly repudiate its recent advocacy of slavery on scriptural grounds.

The Liverpool *Post* believes that re-action will set in from this point, and that confidence will be lost in a journal which so unblushingly justifies slavery.

A ship had reached Liverpool with 1700 bales cotton from Cape Good Hope, grown from Sea Island seed. Another vessel had brought 350 bales from Portugal. Large importations of cotton seed were taken place, and were being exported thence to new fields.

France.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an account of the battle of Fredericksburg written by a military eye witness. He says the Federals marched with a consciousness of impending disaster. The rapidity of the Confederate movements is described as marvellous. The Federals, on the contrary, are represented as having moved with slowness and incapacity, and their generals are not doubtfully spoken of.

The *Bulletin de Paris* says Mr. Dayton had a private audience with the Emperor on the 7th. Napoleon is said to have recommended an armistice in America. On the previous day Mr. Dayton had a conference on the same subject with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says since the defeat at Fredericksburg, the Emperor has again turned his thoughts to American affairs. The correspondent is informed on good authority that steps have been taken, or are on the point of being taken, to resume the overtures already made unsuccessfully to Mr. Lincoln's government, and this time it is hoped with the prospect of a better result.

The English government still perseveres in refusing to interfere in any way.

The new brigade for Mexico embarks in the middle of January.

The Minister of Public Works has ordered an enquiry into the distress of the cotton operatives.

Steamer Tuscarora arrived at Gibraltar on the 31st of December, and anchored near the Sumter.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$7 50 to 10 00	Round Hog,	$5 00 to 6 00
Corn Meal,	1 00 to 1 05	Clear Salt Pork,	9 00 to 10 00
Rye Meal,	1 00 to 1 00	Mutton,	6 to 10
Wheat,	1 62 to 2 00	Turkeys,	8 to 10
Rye,	90 to 95	Chickens,	7 to 8
Corn,	1 00 to 1 05	Geese,	7 to 10
Barley,	90	Clover seed,	10 to 15
Beans,	2 25 to 2 75	Herdsgrass,	2 75 to 3 00
Oats,	50 to 52	Red Top,	75 to 80
Potatoes,	40 to 45	Hay,	$ 00 to 10 00
Dried Apples,	6 to 8	Lime,	75 to 85
Cooking "	25 to	Fleece Wool,	55 to 58
Winter "	40 to 50	Pulled Wool,	52 to 58
Butter	18 to 20	Sheep Skins,	1 00 to 1 75
Cheese,	10 to 11	Hides,	7 to 7½
Eggs,	15 to 18	Calf Skins,	11 to 12
Lard,	12 to 13	Lamb Skins,	1 00 to 1 50

BRIGHTON MARKET—Jan. 22.

At market, 950 Beeves, 450 Stores, 2200 Sheep and Lamb, and 200 Swine.

PRICES—*Market Beef*—Extra $7,75; first quality $7,50; second do., $6,00; third do. $5,00.

Working Oxen—None.

Milch Cows—$43 @ $47; common $17 @ $19.

Veal Calves—None.

Yearlings—$9,00 @ 10,50; two years old, $19 @ $29; three years old $20 @ $21.

Hides—7½ @ 8c. *Calf Skins* 8 @ 9c. ℔ lb.

Tallow—Sales at 8c @ 8½c ℔ lb.

Pelts—$1 75 @ 2 00.

Sheep and Lambs—$3,50 @ $3,75; extra 4,25, @ 5 50.

Spring Pigs—Wholesale, 5c; retail, 5 @ 6c.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties, varying from 38 to 34 ℔ cent.

Remarks—Market opened active and last week's prices were fully sustained, but Beef was not of as good a quality Sheep and Lambs—sales quick at last week's prices. Swine re the same as last week.

BOSTON MARKET....Jan. 24.

FLOUR—The market is steady but quiet for Flour, and the sales have been at $6,25 @ $6,50 for Western superfine; $7,00 @ $7,25 for common extras; $7,50 @ $7,75 for medium do.; and $8,00 $9,50 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis.

CORN—Western mixed, 80 @ 83c, per bushel.

OATS—Western and Canada, 65 @ 67c ℔ bushel.

RYE—$1c ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of Eastern at $15½ @ $16.

WOOL—Fleece and pulled Wool. 58 @ 65c ℔ lb.

NEW YORK MARKET....Jan. 26.

FLOUR—State and Western continues agrive but no decided change in price. Superfine State $6.50 a $6,75; extra do. $6,90 a$7,00; round hoop Ohio $7,40 a $7,50; super Western $6,50 a $6,90; southern unchanged—mixed to good $7,25 a $7,75; fancy and extra $7,75 a $9,00; Canada favors buyers—extra $6,50 a $8.00.

Wheat opened dull and 1 a 2 cents lower—Chicago spring $1,26; Milwaukie club $1 @ $1 34; red winter western $1 45 @ $1,46; Canada club 1 10 @ $1 17.

Corn 1 a 2c better—mixed western 88c @ 89c.

Barley—Sales at $1 45 @ 1.55 per bushel.

Special Notices.

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT,

If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHICAL TROCHES

reach *directly* the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. Public Speakers and Singers should use the Troches. Military officers and soldiers, who over-tax the voice and are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. 3m6

POOR RICHARD'S EYE AND EAR WATER!

This is the Best Preparation in the World!

TO BE HAD AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Cures Sore and Inflamed Eyes. Cures Dim Vision and Weak Sight. Cures Stoppage of the Tear. Cures Catarrh. Cures Sore Throat. Cures and prevents Diptheria. Cures and prevents the Loss of Hair. Cures and prevents Eruptions on the Face or Skin. Cures Frosted Hands and Feet. Cures Chilblains. Cures Noise in the Head. Cures Running of the Ears. Cures Humors on the body. Cures all kindred diseases.

DIRECTIONS.—Bathe your Eyes and Ears; also rub the Water into the parts deceased. Further directions with each bottle.

PRICE.—25 cents per bottle; Tube, 6 cents to convey the Water into the Ear. MRS. M. G. BROWN, Proprietor, 410 Arch street, Philadelphia.

For sale by C. F. Potter and J. W. Kinnman, Augusta. 1y5

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

THE REV. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address, REV. WM. COSGROVE, 1y1 439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.

A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the Means of Cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to DR. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1y13

The Greatest Improvement of the Age is the MAGIC LOTION.

It will stop the nervous and sun headache.
It will cure Neuralgia pains in 15 minutes.
It will strengthen the spine.
It will cure the Rheumatism.
It will stop a cough.
It is the best medicine for coughs and colds and pains in the stomach ever invented—cures Dyspepsia and strengthens the whole system. It is recommended by some of the members of the Legislature in Augusta, and many of the M. Ds throughout the country.

H. H. HAY, wholesale agent, Portland, Me. 21tf DR. E. C. BOWKER, Boston, Mass.

☞ ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to Bees, at half the cost. Can be made by any one, and at any time. Agents are making money rapidly. See advertisement headed $50 per month!

OUR COUNTRY AND ITS CRISIS.

The undersigned having returned from three years residence in Canada, to share the fortunes of his native land, is prepared to respond to the call of Associations, or Lecture Committees, and speak upon either of the following topics:

1. OUR COUNTRY—its Mission, its Crisis, its Deliverance and Safety.
2. THE NATURE, FOUNDATION AND MISSION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, with reference to our present National Conflict.
3. MAINE—its Position, its Past, its Present, its Interest and Relations to the Country and its Crisis
4. THE MASONIC FRATERNITY—its Relations to the Country, the Government and the Conflict—its Future Mission.

Terms Liberal, with a view to reach THE PEOPLE.

3w5 CYRIL PEARL, Portland.

S. M. PETTINGILL, & CO.,

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston,

Are our Agents for the *Maine Farmer* in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.* 23

Married.

In Vassalboro', Jan. 15th, E. G. Crawford to Mrs. L. P. Gifford.
In Gardiner, David Dennis of Litchfield, to Julia S. Bartlett.
In Rockland, Hiram G. Pillsbury to Sarah A. Wentworth.
In Ellsworth, Jarvis D. Batten to Julia F. Turtlelotte.
In Saco, Joseph Gilpatrick to Josephine Cook, both of Biddeford.
In Portland, Capt. J. P. Wales, 17th U. S. Infantry, to Ellen M. Wood.
In Otisfield, O. G. Cook to Lucy L. Perry.
In Fernandina, Capt. Scolley D. Baker, 8th Me. Regt., to Lucy M. Chandler of Chelsea, Mass.
In Lewiston, George Libby of Danville to Sophronia A. Henderson of Anson.
In Foxcroft, J. D. Brown, Esq., of Skowhegan, to Eunice O. Davis of F.
In Dover, D. B. Brockway of Foxcroft, to Mary Crawford.
In Indianapolis, Ind. Leonard Pearson of Rochville, Ind., (formerly of Newburyport, Mass.,) to Lucy S. Jones of East Dorinth.

Died.

In Augusta, Jan. 25th, Sara'h Farnham, adopted daughter of A. D. Brown, Esq., aged 17 years 2 months.
In Augusta, Jan. 22d, Francis W. Caswell, a member of Co. B, 3d Maine Regiment, aged 27 years 4 months.
In Portland, Dr. Elihu Baxter, aged 81 years 9 months.
In Topsham, Jan. 4th, Mrs. Abigail Tate, aged 89 years 6 mos.
In Hospital at Camp Parapet, New Orleans, Sept. 6th, Wm. Roscoe McFarland of Co. I, 15th Me. Regt, son of John and Sarah A. McFarland of Bristol.
In Kansas, Jan. 1st, J. S. Rackliff, son of H. B. Rackliff, of Industry, aged 40 years.
In Fairfield, Jan. 20th, John Otis, Esq., aged 64 years 6 mos.
In Norridgewock, of diptheria, Ellen Gould, aged about 22 years.
In Westbrook, Benjamin W. Ballard, aged 50 years.
In Mercer, Mrs. Hannah Gage, aged 60 years.
In Jefferson, Isaiah C. Libby, aged 39 years.
In Bangor, Climena O., wife of Sanford Bills, aged 37 years.
In Falmouth, Matilda P. Locke, aged 20 years 4 months.
In Bath, Nathaniel J. Donnell, aged 24 years 10 months.
In Gardiner, Robert Blake, aged 85 years.
In Chelsea, John Davis, Esq., aged 77 years.
In Ellsworth, George L. Thomas, aged 29 years.
In Sullivan, Hiram Emery, Esq., aged 76 years.
In Portland, Horatia G. Cook, aged 77 years; John E. Ross, aged 32 years 4 months.

STEWART'S NEW SEEDLING GRAPE, No. 1.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has had over twenty-five years experience in cultivating and testing all the new and various Hardy Varieties of Grapes for the northern latitudes, and in that time has also tested and produced of his own, over 2,000 new varieties of Grape, and at an expense of more than five thousand dollars, and yet has found nothing for common, out door, garden or vineyard culture, equalling the genuine Northern Muscadine, and Stewart's Seedling No. 1. If this expense and experience is worth anything to the public, or that portion of it who are interested in growing good, choice, early and hardy Grapes, either for wine or for the table, they are most heartily welcome to it.

I now have a fine, thrifty stock of roots on hand, both of the Muscadine and Stewart's Seedling No. 1, which ripens about the last of August, and will be furnished the coming spring, in rotation as the orders are received. The money must accompany the order.

Large two and three years old roots of Stewart's Seedling No. 1, will be from three to five dollars each, promising in a fifty dollar bond to redeem in their own hands for four years from the date of purchase, that is, not to sell or give away—and double that price where they sign no restrictions. Roots of the Muscadine will be from 75 cents to $2 each, according to the amount of root they contain. Thirty seven and a half cents for the Mountain Seedling Gooseberry, that never mildews, and is fast taking the lead of any Gooseberry in the United States.

Circulars sent gratis to all who make applications.

Post Office address, P. STEWART,
1w7 West Gloucester, Cumberland County, Me.

CHISAM & COBB,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHS, CLOTHING,

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Meonian Building, 147 Water Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

☞ Military Clothing made to order, and Equipments Furnished. Cutting done at short notice. 1y7

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY.

The SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, February 16th, and continue eleven weeks.

Z. C. TRASK, A. B., Principal.
MISS HELEN L. GOODENOW, Assistant.
M. W. TUCKER, Teacher of Penmanship.
MISS. E. H. PHILBRICK, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

TUITION—Languages, $5: Higher English, $4; Common English, $3; Music, $6 to $10.

No deduction for absence first or last week. No scholar admitted for less than half a term.

J. B. DASCOMB, Sec'y.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED.

Region of life and light!
Land of the good whose earthly toils are o'er!
Nor frost nor heat may blight
Thy vernal beauty, fertile shore,
Yielding thy blessed fruits for evermore.

There, without crook or sling,
Walks the good shepherd: blossoms white and red
Round his meek temples cling;
And to sweet pastures led,
His own loved flock beneath his eye is fed.

He guides, and near him they
Follow delighted, for he makes them go
Where dwells eternal May
And heavenly roses glow,
Deathless and gathered but again to blow.

He leads them to the height
Named of the infinite and long-sought Good,
And fountains of delight;
And where his feet have stood
Springs up along the way, their tender food.

And when, in the mid skies,
The climbing sun has reached his highest bound,
Reposing as he lies,
With all his flock around,
He witches the still air with numerous sound.

From his sweet lute flow forth
Immortal harmonies, of power to still
All passions born of earth,
And draw the ardent will
Its destiny of goodness to fulfill.

Might but a little part,
A wandering breath of that high melody,
Descend into my heart,
And change it till it be
Transformed and swallowed up, O love! in thee.

Ah! then my soul should know
Beloved! where thou liest at noon of day,
And from this place of woe
Released, should take its way
To mingle with thy flock and never stray.

Our Story-Teller.

TRIED FOR HIS LIFE.

I had been away from home three years. In that time I had eaten oyster-suppers in New York, polked at Saratoga, taken lonely and romantic walks at Niagara, caught delicious white fish in the translucent waters of Mackinaw, and shot a buffalo on the prairies of Nebraska. I might have dug for gold in California or Columbie, had I not been taken suddenly with a great and inexplicable longing to see again the white cliffs, the green fields and hedges, and the quiet, pretty, and most comfortable villages of dear old England.

The feeling that had driven and kept me away were gone. When the force that had sent me off ceased to act, I felt and obeyed the attraction which drew me to the land that to the Englishman, wherever he may wander, must always be his home.

I can now speak of the reason of this long absence. My father, who had saved me a small property, which he hoped I would increase, had educated me for the noble profession of the law. I was reading through the terms with the usual industry, and was not quite insensible to the blandishments of society, when it was my misfortune to fall in love. The expression seems to me an appropriate one.

Isabel Goodwin was certainly one of the most beautiful of those who are, in their own right, queens of society. To the fairest types of English beauty she added graces, accomplishments, and a boundless ambition. Without rank or wealth she held her place, and aspired to rival those who had both. I was dazzled by her beauty; I admired her queenly bearing; and I became her ardent worshipper.

She was fond of admiration. If I was sometimes grieved, maddened, and jealous, at the encouragement she gave to one or another of the crowd that fluttered about her, and burned the incense of flattery to her charms, I still had a sort of pride in her attractiveness; and a tender look, a word of fondness, a sigh, or the soft pressure of her hand, would send me home intoxicated with delight. I believed myself to be the favored lover; the admiration she received was my triumph.

The best friend I had was Arthur Mellon. He was two years older than I; was in a good position in a government office, with fair prospects of advancement, and some expectations beside.

We were true friends. Arthur had saved my life when we were at school together. I lay cramped and paralyzed at the botton of a deep pool in the river where we had been bathing. We had been trying our skill with other boys in diving to see which could remain under the longest; so, when I had disappeared, and remained under for a long period, no one was surprised. They waited to see my head shoot above the surface; I lay on the bottom, insensible and powerless. I could see my comrades on the bank; I could even hear them talk. The sounds of their voices grew fainter and fainter, but I was not afraid. I knew that, as soon as they understood the matter, Arthur, if no other, would come and save me.

He was already dressing on the bank, when he exclaimed,

"Where is Harry?"

His voice sent a thrill to my heart, as I lay, paralyzed in every limb, drowning. In a moment more he had stripped off his clothes, and plunged into the pool. He was cool and cautious, even in his haste to save me. He swam round, and took me by one of my ankles. I felt an impulse to grasp him, so strong that it might have given me the power; but with an effort of self-control, I did not even try to help myself. I was drawn into shallow water, and quickly taken out; and after a struggle, far more painful than the half drowning had been, recovered.

Need I say that Arthur was, henceforth, more my friend than ever? In London he spent half his leisure hours in my chambers, or in the excursions we took together to the mountains or to the sea. He had been away on public business when I first became acquainted with Isabel. I wrote to him about her, raved about her. I was impatient to have him see her at the earliest moment after his return. Not less had I told her of Arthur, and I had excited the expectations of both.

There was a party on the very night of his return to London, and I insisted that he should go, tired as he was with the journey from Dublin, and be presented to her whom I now dared to call my Isabel.

I saw, with a twinge of jealousy which I felt to be inexpressibly mean and contemptible, that Arthur and Isabel were much impressed with each other. They polked and waltzed together. How narrowly I watched them! Arthur was excited, brilliant, fascinating; Isabel danced as I had never seen her dance before, and showed, in her nervous manner and heightened color, how much she was interested and flattered by his attentions.

Arthur congratulated me; but he was embarrassed. Isabel was far more self-possessed; she said he was a splendid fellow—she had no idea she should like him so well, and she did her best to blind me with her tenderness; but I had watched them with too jealous an eye not to see my position was in danger.

Why go on with the miserable story? Isabel was, I cannot say, false to me, for we were under no engagement. I see now that she would have dropped me at any moment for a more desirable *parti*. I was her bird in hand; but she knew that there were better in the bush, and she threw me away the moment she felt sure of one of them.

It is true that Arthur was a better match than I. His position, already good, was assured for the future, with the prospect of more than I was ever likely to gain by any eminence in my profession. He was my superior also, as a society-man—more ready, more brilliant and distinguished. I forgave Arthur, but I could not forgive Isabel. A month before their marriage I was on the steamer, bound for New York.

I heard from home sometimes during my absence. Arthur did not write. He would have been glad to have done so, but he could not intrude even the offices of friendship upon the misery that had driven me to the wild solitudes beyond the Mississippi.

A lady who knew and pitied my sufferings, wrote to me. At first she said very little of Arthur and his wife. Then there came stories—idle gossip, I hoped—of jealousies, estrangements, and even of scandal. I could not believe that Isabel—false as she had been to me—heartless and worldly as I thought her—could ever be guilty of anything worse than vanity and ambition. Admiration was, no doubt, a necessary of life to her. She might annoy Arthur; but I could not believe that she could injure him more deeply. but the stories grew worse and worse, and I could not but confess that I had been saved from a greater misery than I had endured, and that, if Arthur had wronged me, he had been sufficiently punished. I sometimes thought that, had Isabel not yielded to the temptations of ambition, and had married one she truly loved, all might have been well; but this was a momentary vanity. Arthur was enough to make any good woman happy. He would never have married Isabel had he not felt certain that her heart was irretrievably his own. He could not rob me of what I did not possess.

Suddenly I was taken, as I have said, with a great longing to return to England. It did not seem a home sickness, such as attacks the Swiss in foreign lands; but I felt in a hurry to return. I took the shortest route; first to St. Paul, on the Upper Mississippi; then down the first line of railway which would take me to the Atlantic. I looked for the fastest boat and the most rapid trains. I made no stop in strange cities. My curiosity to see American life was gone, and I dashed along the southern shore of the great lakes, and through the mountains to New York, just in time to embark on one of the fleetest steamers of the Cunard line, which in less than ten days, landed me safely in Liverpool. With the same feeling of hurry, I took the first express train to London, and did not lose a moment before driving to Brompton and calling on the lady, a distant relative and old friend, who had been my correspondent.

When my name was announced, she sprang towards me, kissed my cheek, and then exclaimed:

"You have received my letter?"

"No; I have had no letter from you for months. I have been away in the wilderness, where they could not reach me; and I could not stop for them on my way. But what is it? Has anything happened?"

"You have not heard about poor Arthur?"

"Not a word. Isabel has not ran off with a Russian prince?"

"O, worse than that! that is—but no matter. Harry, Isabel is dead!"

I felt the blood settle back upon my heart, my eyes were dim, the room turned round, I believe I should have fallen, had not my friend helped me to the sofa. I am not a man to faint away, but the shock was sudden, and it hurt me more than I thought it could. A glass of wine was brought, and I was myself again.

"Poor Arthur!" said I, "how does he bear it?"

"Poor Arthur, indeed! You may well say, 'poor Arthur!' What has not that woman made him suffer? And now he is charged with her murder."

"Murder?"

"Murder; she died suddenly, with symptoms of poison. There was an inquest, and the chemists who examined the body discovered arsenic. They proved that Arthur often quarrelled with her, and was jealous. Well he might be, poor fellow! Somehow he had bought arsenic just before her death; they found some in his desk. When she was first taken ill, he insisted upon nursing her; he was devoted to her, in spite of his jealousy and annoyance. Every thing told against him, and he was committed to Newgate, and is to be tried for his life."

I need not say that, at the earliest moment when it was possible to gain admission, I hastened to Newgate. I found Arthur pale and sad enough, but resigned to his fate. He fell upon my bosom; we were boys again. The past, that had sent its black cloud between us, was gone; we we clasped in each other's arms, as in the lighter griefs of our boyhood. All jealousy, all hard feeling, had vanished from my mind; my noble Arthur was in trouble—ay, in peril—and I had come to save him. So it seemed at the moment. That he was innocent as myself of the hideous crime with which he was charged, I could not for a moment doubt.

He told me all—the little that he knew. He spoke carefully, and even tenderly of the dead.

"I know you have forgiven me, Harry," said he; "so I do not ask it. I thought I was doing right. We are all egotists in our affections. I have been greatly tried for my selfishness."

"How was it," I asked, "that you chanced to have poison in your desk?"

"It was left, with other chemicals, by my predecessor, who amused himself with chemical experiments. When I took the desk, I allowed it to remain, with some vague idea that it might be useful some day to kill the rats or other vermin."

"Well, we will get this fellow, and prove that he left it."

"He went to India, and died there a year after."

That hope had vanished; but I did not despair.

"Who are the witnesses against you?" I asked.

"Only the servants, poor things! They testified to what they had seen and heard. My temper is not so good as it was, and—she—was sometimes very trying. When she became ill, I reproached myself, and wished to do all I could for her. Her maid was new, and unused to her ways, and I wished to take care of her. The woman, perhaps, did not like my interference; the fact, at any rate, made a strong impression against me."

"The maid was new; how long had she been with you?"

"Only a month. *Her* old favorite, Norah, went home to Ireland to be married, and has gone with her husband, I suppose, to America."

"Had she—had Isabel ever given you any reason to fear that she would kill herself?"

"No—assuredly not; she enjoyed the pleasures of existence too keenly. I am sure that she was never, purposely, the cause of her own death."

I sifted the ground all over. There was no clue anywhere, and the only hope I saw was in finding Norah; but what could she, who had been a month away, know about the death of her mistress? The lawyers engaged for the defence could see no use in her testimony, except to prove, what everybody knew, that Arthur was very much attached to her mistress, and sometimes jealous and irritable; was it likely she could prove anything more? Besides, in all probability, she was then on the Atlantic.

Not a moment was to be lost. The trial would come on in a week, and little as others hoped from Norah's evidence, I determined that, if still in the country, she should come and testify, at least to her master's kindness and love of her late mistress.

But Authur had not got Norah's address. He did not even know, or could not remember, her surname.

"Give it up, my dear fellow," said he; "it is of no use. What good can Norah be, if you could find her? She has gone by this time."

But I would not give up. I cling desperately to the idea of this Irish girl—because, perhaps, there was nothing else to cling to. I set off for the Catholic chapel nearest Arthur's residence. I found the priest, who, after thinking a moment, remembered Norah. He took me into the chapel, and there, on one of the best seats, was still a little card inscribed with the name of Norah. I copied the name in my note-book.

"Can your reverence tell me where she lived in Ireland?" said I.

"Indeed, I cannot," said he, "but I remember, now, writing a letter for her to send to some relatives of hers at Enniscorthy, county of Wexford."

Here was a clue; and a few hours more saw me dashing along the North-Western Railway, through Rugby, the Trent valley, and Chester, and so along the foot of the Welsh mountains and across the Menai Straits to Holyhead, and thence by steamer to Kingstown. Here, in too much haste to make the proper inquiries, I took the railway to Rathdrum, and so missed the stage-coach at Wicklow. But I lost no time. A jaunting car took me down the sweet vale of Avoca, and I was soon in Enniscorthy.

The parish priest was my first resource. He knew the O'Regans of course, and went with me to find them. They lived in a respectable mud-walled cottage, with a roof of thatch and a floor of clay; and the pig very politely stepped out of the doorway as soon as he saw his reverence coming, and allowed us to enter.

They knew Norah, God bless her! Wasn't she their own cousin? Hadn't she sent them money to pay the rent when the times were hard? and hadn't she been married to Dennis McGrath?

"And where is Dennis, McGrath?" I asked, anxiously.

"Is it where is he? It's far out on the salt sea he'll be by this time," said the woman.

"Are you sure they have gone?" his reverence asked.

"Sure I am that they talked of going, for I heard it from Ellen Rooney, and she was over to Kilkenny, and danced at their wedding."

"Then Norah was married at Kilkenny; and if she has gone they started from there?" said I.

The woman looked at the priest, and on receiving a reassuring nod, assented. There was nothing to do but to go to Kilkenny. The hours were speeding, and there was no railway to annihilate time or space. A jaunting car, with a fleet horse, at an extra price, was the only resource; and I was on the road again. A few hours of hard posting, with frequent change of horses, took me in sight of the old round tower, the venerable cathedral, and the historic castle of Kilkenny, and the humble home of the McGrath's.

Norah had gone. Five days before, she had left with her husband for Liverpool, to sail from there for America. Should I be foiled at last? Her friends believed that she was "far away on the billows." I knew that packet-ships did not always sail on the appointed day, and that, even when the wind was fair, they would lay over a day or two for freight or passengers.

But I had gained one more clue, which might be of service. Norah's ship was the packet Emerald, of New York. I could find by the papers if she had sailed. I took the first train to Dublin, and the night steamer to Liverpool. The route by Holyhead would have been a shorter one; but the Liverpool boat would arrive before the packet sailed, if she was still in port. I wanted, also a few hours' sleep.

We were twenty miles or so from the mouth of the Mersey, when I saw a large ship coming towards us.

"Captain," said I to the commander of the pig-laden steamer, "can you tell me what ship that is?"

"Yankee packet-ship, sir," said he, curtly.

"Do you happen to know what ship it is?" I asked, eagerly.

"No, sir. Can't say I do. No time to keep the run of of all the ships that come out of Liverpool. You can take my glass, sir, and when she gets a little nearer, you can see her name for yourself."

I took the proffered glass, and in fifteen minutes more I saw, full glittering on her brow, from which the port-signs had not yet been removed, the name: "Emerald, New York."

I rushed to the skipper, and said:

"Captain, I must see a person on the ship. Will you run alongside of her?"

"Couldn't do it, sir."

"I wouldn't be hired to do it for twenty pounds, sir."

"I will pay you more than twenty, and whatever is right for the detention. It is a matter of life or death. I have a friend whose life is in peril, and there is a person on that ship who may save him from the gallows."

"My God! you don't say so! I'll be along side of her directly."

In ten minutes more I sprang into the shrouds of the noble ship. There was a crowd of passengers forward, taking their last glimpse at old England, and hoping, most of them, to get a glimpse of Ireland once more before they left her forever.

I knew that the captains of ships did not like any interference with their crews or passengers after they have taken charge of them, so I resolved to tell the gentlemanly as well as sailor-like master on the quarter-deck my business. I explained it as briefly as possible, and he sent for Norah McGrath, who came aft wonderingly, closely followed by her husband.

"Norah," said I, "you know Father Donovan in London?"

"To be sure I do, sir; and it's plazen intirely I would be to see him this blessed minute."

"You lived with Mrs. Mellon?"

"Indade an' I did, yer honor; and I hope it's well she is, and the nice gentleman her husband."

"Norah, Mrs. Mellon is dead!"

"Dead! God rest her soul! Sure you don't mane it?"

"She is dead, and Mr. Mellon, my friend, is in Newgate, and may be hanged for poisoning her."

"Poisoning! Hanged! Och, sir, you cannot mane that! Sure, an' he loved the very ground she trod upon. Murther her? Niver a bit!"

"Would she kill herself, Norah?"

"The poor lady—no! she was light and giddy, and made him jealous sometimes; but she would niver have killed herself; she would not commit such a sin."

"Was she ever ill, Norah? Did she ever take any medicine?"

"Never sick a day, your honor; and the only medicine I ever knew her to take, were the little powders for her complexion. She told me once that it was them that made her beautiful."

A thought struck me. Here was a possible clue to something.

"Norah," said I, will you go back with me to London? I will pay your fare and your husband's to America, and pay you for your time. I believe your evidence will save poor Mr. Mellon's life."

"Please God, I will go, sir. I will just speak to Dennis."

They talked together a few moments, and then came towards me. I saw how it was settled.

"You see, we are going to settle in America," said Norah. "All our things are on board. If Dennis don't go now, we might lose a good chance. Would you mind, sir giving Dennis what it would cost if he stayed with me, and I wait and go to him when the trial is over?"

The arrangement, so thoroughly thrifty and characteristic, I closed with at once. In a minute more, Norah had a bundle of clothing in her hand; and we climbed over the side, and got upon the paddle-wheel of the steamer.

There was no sad or tender parting. The bridegroom and bride simply shook hands, with a mutual and perfect trust in each other and in Providence. Norah wiped her eyes as the ship was fading in the distance, but in a few moments more she had cheerfully resigned herself to her duty.

But the time was passing. We did not reach London an hour too soon. The trial had begun when I hurried into the Court with our only important witness. The physician who made the post-mortem examination was giving his evidence.

There were traces of poison in several organs, and the chemical analysis left no doubt that the poison was arsenic. The circumstances were certainly against the prisoner. The jurymen lowered upon him omniously.

But the medical witness, a gentleman of high intelligence, was to be cross-examined; and now I found a use for some slight knowledge of chemistry. At my suggestion, the prisoner's counsel put the following questions, which I give with the answers.

"Have you ever known, or is it a matter of authentic record, that arsenic is taken in small doses as a cosmetic, to improve the complexion?"

"It is sometimes used for that purpose."

"Is it also administered as a medicine for certain diseases?"

"Yes, undoubtedly."

"Now, sir, is it not a fact well known to medical science, that arsenic, taken for some time in small doses, may accumulate in the system, so as to produce violent and even fatal action?"

"It is possible."

"Are there not cases of such cumulative action?"

"Yes."

"One question more. Is a person in the habit of taking arsenic, either as a medicine or a cosmetic, were to die suddenly from any cause, would not arsenic be found in the liver and other viscera by a chemical analysis?"

"There is no doubt that it would."

"That will do, sir."

We now called our witness, Norah McGrath. She testified to having lived more than two years with Mrs. Mellon; to the uniform kindness and affection of her husband; and to the nature of their domestic difficulties. She was sure that he loved the very ground she trod upon," and if he was sometimes jealous and out of temper, they always made it up; and she was sure that he would not have harmed her for the world.

"Was it within your knowledge, witness, that the deceased lady ever gave her husband any ground for jealousy?"

"No, your honor, not that ever I saw; but she was very handsome, and liked to be admired."

"Witness, you say she was very handsome. Did your mistress ever take anything for her complexion?"

"Yes, sir; sure an' she did, often."

"Do you know what it was?"

"It was a white powder, like."

"A white powder that she rubbed on her skin?"

"No, your honor; it was a powder that she swallowed."

"What did she call it?"

"I never heard any name for it."

"How do you know that she took it for her complexion, and not as a medicine for some disease?"

"Because she told me, in a joking way, that if I would take some, it would make me as white and as pretty as she was."

"Where did she keep this powder?"

"In a little drawer of her writing-desk."

"Is that writing-desk portable, witness?" inquired the judge.

"Is it what, your lordship?"

"Can it be brought into court?"

"Aisily enough, your lordship."

"The court will take a recess while this desk is produced."

Two officers went with Norah, and returned with the writing-desk, in an inner and concealed drawer of which was discovered an ounce glass-stoppered bottle, about a third full of white powder. It was identified as the bottle from which Mrs. Mellon took her cosmetic, and a chemist pronounced it to be arsenic.

The jury did not require the eloquence of counsel, nor the judge's ominous charge, to bring in a verdict of "Not guilty." And scarcely an effort was made to suppress the cheers of the crowd when the verdict was announced, and I took Arthur Mellon by the hand, and led him forth to life and liberty.

Our trials have not been in vain. If Arthur wronged me, bitterly did he atone for the wrong by sufferings that seem to have added many years to his life. We seldom speak of Isabel, and we are more friends than ever.

Norah, well rewarded in feelings and purse, with our best wishes, and what she prized much more, the coveted blessing of Father Donovan, went to America in a fast steamer, and when the packet-ship Emerald's passenger's were landed at the Battery, at New York, and Dennis walked out of Castle Garden, he found his rosy and happy wife waiting to welcome him to the New World.

WANTED. A thin man, who is used to the business of collecting, to crawl through keyholes and find debtors who are "never at home." Salary, nothing the first year, to be doubled each year after.

Miscellaneous.

SKATING SONG.

On long, long nights of winter,
Upon our inland seas,
Our flashing skate steel rivals
The swiftness of the breeze;
Once more our course we venture
On the rapid gliding heel,
And proudly sweep, o'er the icy deep,
With many a curve and wheel,
Hurrah for the flashing, forward dashing,
Clearly ringing steel!

We need no gas, nor parlor,
Stars for our lamp suffice;
Our canopy is the Heaven blue,
Bent round the glassy ice,
Hurrah for the brave old Norsemen!
Hurrah for the steel shod heel!
O'er the deep we skim, till the shores grow dim,
Then a homeward course we wheel,
Hurrah for the flashing, forward dashing,
Clearly ringing steel!

Steel for the sturdy warrior,
Steel for the editor's pen,
The pioneer's ax in the forest,
The plow-share in the glen.
But hurrah for the steel of the skater!
Hurrah for the joy we feel!
When the skates are glancing, like a vessel dancing
With a wave-dividing keel!
Hurrah for the flashing, forward dashing,
Clearly ringing steel!

THE TWO SABBATH-BREAKERS.

"George, what book have you there?"

"One of D'Aubigne's father."

"Put it up, my son; take your bible; it is the holy Sabbath."

"O! but father, this is so good; it tells of the Reformation, and Christians, and persecutions; I am *so much* interested in it."

"Put it up my son, it is God's holy day; take your Bible or your hymn-book, or else sit still and think; it is distracting to the mind to read such things."

"Oh! father—I—"

"Mind me, sir."

There was no appeal from this sternly spoken command; so George, with a hasty step, flushed face, and with an angry heart, put up his favorite volumn, but he would not take the Bible. Instead, he hurried to a sofa in a distant part of the room, and threw himself upon it, sullen, and thinking ungenerous thoughts of his father. "He don't care anything about reading," he said, mentally, but passionately; "he never read history, and don't know how good it is, nor how much one learns. I think it's hateful of him to make me sit here dumb and stupid—that I do—and I wont read the Bible, for he never explains it to me. O! dear, I wish I could go to slee p.

Mr. Allen looked round once to see if his son was obeying him, and merely remarking, "Don't leave that place, sir," he threw his silk handkerchief over his face again and slept.

It was a warm summer's day. The windows were all open, and through two of them the arbor in the garden looked very cool and inviting. "If I had only gone out there with my book," grumbled the boy, "he never would have seen me; and I know it's no harm to read D'Aubigne. I mean to ask the minister.

Just then there was a great noise. In came little Archy with the kitten and a pasteboard box. Kitty was running in great glee, and so was Archy. Their noise awakened Mr. Allen.

"What is that?" he cried sternly.

"Me and kit, father; see kit is riding me to church; get up you cat," and away they galloped again.

"Stop that, you wicked boy; unharness the kitten, or I shall whip you severely. Bad boy, do you know it's the holy Sabbath?"

"Kitty was tired sittin' still—and I, too," cried Archy pouting, as he stood looking intent on the kitten, "'taint wicked."

"Take that kitten out!" cried Mr. Allen, reluctantly springing up from his chair, "and after that come here and sit on this stool, and if you stir I'll whip you severely, sir. O! the inborn wickedness of children!" he cried, groaning to himself, "they hate goodness. I can't make them comprehend that this is the Lord's day."

A sweet voice was heard singing in the next room, and softly the words floated upon the air—

"He doeth all things well."

"Catherine!" cried Mr. Allen.

A young girl appeared.

"Catherine, are you singing a song?"

"I was singing 'He doeth all things well,' father," was the rather timid reply

"That isnt the question; wasn't you singing a song?"

"I believe, sir, it is—through something of a sacred song. I love it very much."

"Yes, the carnal mind loves all such things," replied Mr. Allen, testily. "I wish, Catherine, you would reserve your songs for the rest of the week. This is the Lord's day! you are not even to think your own thoughts. Go, sing 'Dread is the road that leads to death. I believe you are all in it—O, dear!"

Catherine disappeared, but no sweet sounds and tender sentiments, soothing and hallowed, came from the other room; all was silent, while George said to himself, "How father does grumble on the Sabbath! seems to me he loves to scold best on that day. I wonder if that is keeping it?" and little Archy, twisting himself like an eel on the low seat appointed him, stretching his mouth, pulling his ears and yawning, setting himself at last to picking the pink threads out of his frock and making a mat of them.

"I wonder where Mary is?" thought George to himself; "O, dear—I'm so tired."

Mary, alas! was perched up in some hot garret close to a pane of glass set in the roof, reading a long hidden book, unwholesome as the damps of the charnel house, and destructive of all morality.

"Father, mayn't I just walk in the garden a little?" asked George, humbly. His father had finished his nap, and was now moving to and fro, humming a psalm tune.

"No sir; how often have I forbidden you to ask me? Next thing thing you'll be wanting to go to the woods, and then to the river with fishing line and tackle. I wish my children were like Major's across the way. They are always cheerful and pleasant on a Sabbath, and seem to love the day."

"But, sir, Mr. Major talks to them, and he doesn't—"

"Silence, sir! no reflections! I am sorry I have such a disobedient boy. Now go and get ready for church; the bells are ringing."

Glad to escape, George hurried away to his room, and Archy followed him to show a ruined frock—the result of activity wrongly employed—to an invalid mother.

Let us step across the road and enter the pleasant household. The family are most of them in the sitting room. Elly Major is poring over a book which she holds out of sight; Minnie sits at the piano, just touching the keys softly; Henry is lounging; the mother and father both occupied with a newspaper of the right kind.

Suddenly Mr. Major looks up, and notices the absorbed attention of his youngest daughter.

"Well, Elly, what interests you so much dear?"

The little girl blushed, but answered, ingenuously, "Oh papa, it is Robinson Crusoe. Sarah Carter lent it to me yesterday, and it is so beautiful!"

"Yes, dear, a very pleasant and entertaining book, still, perhaps my daughter could something better with more profit to-day."

The child then looked earnestly toward him and smiled.

"If you think best father, I will read something else."

"I do think, as this day is set apart for the worship of God, your little Bible might be profitably studied."

"Will you explain to me father?"

"Yes dear."

Elly laid aside her book gently, and with little seeming regret applied herself to her Bible, sure of her father's sympathy and assistance, should she need it.

"Henry, my son, you are very restless."

"Yes father; I am thoroughly tired of doing nothing. My head aches if I read."

"Well my son, you had better walk a little way. Take the back road down by the river, and when you return, tell us how many evidences of God's goodness you have seen. You need a little exercise, and you have been a good boy to-day. Minnie, child, why don't you play something and sing? I should like very much to hear "Mary at the Saviour's tomb." The little girl, delighted that he requested the music, sang very sweetly, and the rest listened in approving silence.

"Now that other favorite of mine, 'He doeth all things well;' that is a most beautiful melody."

So soothingly the music fell upon the air at the close of that calm Sabbath day, it seemed as if the angels were listening too. Mr. Major, smiling upon his wife, said softly, "Thank God!" Her eyes were filled with happy tears. It was not yet six months since one of their little ones had gone home, and this touched their hearts with the tenderest emotions.

All was silent when a loud peal of laughter was heard in the back part of the house. In another minute in came Ally dressed up in his father's morning gown, a pair of spectacles on his nose.

"My dear," said Mr. Major, gravely. That was all—nobody smiled. The little one looked about in great confusion, threw off the dress, and ran head down, towards his father's open arms.

"I think we can do something better than dress up in that ridiculous fashion to-day, dont't you, Ally?" asked Mr. Major.

"Yes sir," the little fellow said in a subdued voice, still nestling his curly head in his father's arms. In a quiet soothing voice the father told the story of little Samuel, illustrating in its course the sweet obedience of the holy child, and above all his regard for God and his appointed ordinances. Oh! this was better than rebuke and the boy young as he was felt it; and learned a lesson he would not soon forget.

The bells were ringing—Henry had returned looking fresh and glowing. The girls were all prepared for meeting.

"Well my children, have you passed a pleasant Sabbath?" asked the father.

Beaming eyes and ready lips answered.

IS EMANCIPATION JUSTIFIABLE?

It has been urged against President Lincoln's proclamation, that the general emancipation of an enemy's slaves has never been recognized to be a warrantable method of conducting hostilities. It is said that no writer on public law approves of such a measure as a legitimate method of warfare, and that the practice of all civilized nations is against it, there being no instance in which a European government has proclaimed the emancipation of slaves in an enemy's territory as a means of obtaining success. The President of the United States, therefore, it is contended, in proclaiming emancipation as a war measure, with a view to the more speedy suppression of the rebellion, has taken a step which, according to all the authorities and precedents, was quite unjustifiable. There is no precedent for this act of emancipation, and therefore it must be wrong; that is the argument. Now, does the premise, even if it be granted, warrant the conclusion drawn from it? We think not. The noblest acts in the world's history, which excite the admiration of all after ages, have been such as the most diligent ransacking of all the authorities and writers on public law would fail to find a precedent for them. When England devoted twenty millions sterling to the work of setting free all the bondsmen throughout her dominions, she followed no precedent, but established one.—In all previous history, there was no example of a nation thrilled with so generous an impulse as that which stirred the British nation to emancipate the West India slaves, and Grotius therefore might have been searched in vain for instructions as to the course which ought to be pursued under such circumstances. So here in this American war, we have an unprecedented state of circumstances, which furnishes a complete warrant and justification for Mr. Lincoln's unprecedented act. The rebellion of the Southern slaveholding States is without a parallel in all history. The spectacle of a people rushing into the revolt with the express design of establishing a government in which slavery should be the grand, controlling interest, was never exhibited to the world until Jeff. Davis and his associates attempted to establish an independent Southern Confederacy. It was as the champions of slavery that they assailed the national existence. They rebelled because they were slaveholders, and they acknowledge that it is the strength which slave labor gives them that now enables them to maintain the contest with the Federal forces. If the sage publicists who are now condemning President Lincoln could cite a similar case from history, in which a government had to defend itself against a rebellion deriving its origin and drawing its strength from the system of slavery, then there might be something in their argument. But, when they cannot do this, it is only a waste of learning to parade an array of authorities on public law, and apply them to a new and unprecedented position which never entered into the contemplation of the writer.

It is true, that in the war of Independence, England did not, by any governmental decree, proclaim emancipation to the slaves in the South as a means of bringing back the revolted colonies to their allegiance. With the state of feeling which then prevailed on the subject of slavery, it would have been very astonishing if she had done so. It was not till many years afterwards that the anti-slavery sentiment gained such strength, that it would have occurred to any one to conceive such a measure. Slavery had nothing whatever to do with the revolt, and whether England or the Colonies succeeded in the struggle, was a matter of indifference to the slaves, who were regarded by both parties alike as fit subjects for oppression. Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, although the English government did not proclaim emancipation, many of the slaves did get their freedom during the course of the war, and that, too, as a war measure. When the articles of peace were drawn up, one of the American Commissioners, Henry Laurens, who represented specially the slave-holding interest, procured the insertion of an article prohibiting the carrying away of slaves under the protection of the British. But, in spite of this, great numbers of the slaves who had joined the British, under promise of protection, were conveyed away to a land of liberty. The noble-minded British officer, Sir Henry Clinton, who was requested to restore them in accordance with the treaty, obeyed the instincts of a generous heart, and the "higher law" of honor and humanity, and replied that it would be highly dishonorable to the British flag to surrender any who had taken refuge under it. He accordingly sent off all such negroes in the first embarkation, in order that their safety might be secured. They were taken to Nova Scotia, and thence many of them emigrated to Sierra Leone, where their descendants, as merchants and traders, constitute at this day the wealthiest and most intelligent part of the population of that colony. Sir Henry Clinton had no precedent for disobeying the letter of a treaty, but when he could not obey it without breaking faith with those who had trusted themselves to his honor as a British officer, and to the honor of the nation under whose flag he fought, he took upon himself to establish a precedent not found in the books, and gave the slaves their liberty. And who will say he did wrong, even although he found no authority for what he did in the pages of Grotius? This act of a British officer became the act of the British Government, when they did not repudiate it, which shows that if the British Government, did not resort to the emancipation of slaves on a great scale as a war measure, it was not because they thought such a measure would be wrong, but because the circumstances of the case did not call for it. If we could suppose that, in the time of the Anti-Slavery agitation in England, the West India planters from a desire to perpetuate slavery, and as the only means of preventing its abolition, had thrown off the authority of the mother country and organized an armed revolt, there would have been a parallel to the present Southern rebellion. To make the parallel more complete, let it be supposed that the revolt was of such magnitude as to tax the whole energies of the empire to put it down, and can any one believe that in that case the British Government, backed by the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, would have felt at all squeamish about proclaiming an uncompensated emancipation, as a war measure designed to aid in the prompt suppression of the rebellion? It would have been said that the West India planters, by raising the standard of revolt, had deprived themselves of the claims they might have had before to compensation for the value of slave property, and that proclaiming emancipation, by attaching the colored population to the side of the Government and weakening the rebel cause, would have the effect of saving much of the expenditure of money and military strength that would otherwise be necessary to put down the revolt; and emancipation, therefore, there can be little doubt, would have been proclaimed as President Lincoln has proclaimed it, as "an act of justice warranted by the constitution upon military necessity."

To find a parallel for the circumstances in which the American Government is placed, we have had to suppose an imaginary case, just because the Southern rebellion is without a precedent in all history. And it is just because President Lincoln has to deal with a rebellion of which slavery is the grand motive, that he is warranted under the constitution he is sworn to preserve, to proclaim emancipation as at once an effective war measure and an act of justice to the bondsmen who will profit by it. The Southern rebellion, although not so intended by its instigators, has, in the hands of Providence, afforded an opportunity of undergoing a gigantic wrong, which a few years ago appeared almost beyond remedy. Any scheme of any uncompensated emancipation would not have been listened to by the American people, while to make a full compensation to the owners of four millions of slaves—in the event of their being willing to accept of it—would have been an almost superhuman undertaking. The evil had reached such dimensions that it appeared almost hopeless to look for its removal. But the folly and insanity of the slaveholders themselves have opened up a way to the deliverance of the slaves. By rushing into rebellion, they forfeited any supposed claim they might have had on the Federal Government for the protection of their slave property, they afforded an opportunity of constitutionally wiping away the greatest iniquity of the age, and President Lincoln, in seizing the golden opportunity to do justice to the downtrodden Africans, has proved himself to be indeed the man for the hour. All good men will approve his act, and will join in the earnest prayer. God speed the day when the proclamation shall have its full enjoyment of freedom by all the dusky bondsmen of the South.—*Toronto Globe.*

The peculiar taint or infection which we call Scrofula lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all have the same origin, require the same remedy, viz, purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you With feeble, foul or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails, that is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputable proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases;—*KING'S EVIL, OR GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, TUMORS, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND SORES, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, COUGHS FROM TUBERCULOUS DEPOSITS IN THE LUNGS, WHITE SWELLINGS, DEBILITY, DROPSY, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, SYPHILITIC AND SYPHILITIC INFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES*, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. These cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the